UNITED
NATIONS

CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

Distr.
GENERAL

CEDAW/C/5/Add.39/Amend.1
7 December 1987
ENGLISH
Original: Spanish

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination
against Women

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Initial reports of States parties

ARGENTINA

V.87-92273 (EX)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL DATA, SUPPLEMENTING THE REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA PRESENTED ON 6/10/1986 TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW/C/5/Add.39)

- PART I -

AREAS OF WORK - OBJECTIVES

Within the overall scope of the Subsecretariat for Women six areas of work have been created which, although far from covering all the fields of interest to women, provide an initial framework to include the most urgent questions which we have to confront.

Our first task will be to provide as detailed a survey as possible of the present situation of women in each of the following areas : education, health, work, family and daily life, the law and communications media.

EDUCATION

The Argentinian education system has guaranteed the equality of men and women in regard to their access to the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE SUBSECRETARIAT IN REGARD TO THE SPHERE OF EDUCATION :

"To move towards the modification or elimination of the sexist practices and content which persist in Argentinian education, by way of a critical review of the concepts and values which are transmitted and of the attitudes of the educational agents."

ACTIVITIES :

* To favour the production of primary school books (readers and work-books) which promote, by their images and contents, responsibilities in domestic work, in the bringing-up of children, in the sphere of work and in public life which show no distinctions between the sexes.

* To stimulate and to advise on actions directed towards the teachers, aimed at critical consideration of this question, moving towards those changes which are necessary in educational practice.

* To encourage research work and actions designed to strengthen and to redefine the family-school relationship and directed towards the proposed overall objective.

* To engage in the dissemination, at national level, of all the reforms which have been introduced and of publicity material designed to increase consciousness of the matter.

* To develop activities directed towards the inclusion of sex education and the legitimization of its place in all levels of education as a part of the ongoing process of training.

TABLE 1

FEMALE POPULATION BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUPS. CENSUS DATA

AGE GROUPS	1960		1970		1980	
	POPULATION	DISTRI-BUTION (%)	POPULATION	DISTRI-BUTION (%)	POPULATION	DISTRI-BUTION (%)
Total	10.004.642	100.0	11.773.050	100.0	14.191.463	100.0
0-4	1.054.604	10.5	1.158.350	9.8	1.600.836	11.3
5-9	1.029.210	10.3	1.133.950	9.6	1.376.543	9.7
10-14	965.393	9.7	1.086.850	9.2	1.215.962	8.6
15-19	854.136	8.5	1.039.850	8.8	1.167.647	8.2
20-24	778.130	7.8	980.550	8.3	1.124.347	7.9
25-29	775.842	7.8	860.150	7.3	1.074.218	7.6
30-34	789.746	7.9	795.650	6.8	994.377	7.0
35-39	724.175	7.2	767.400	6.5	869.013	6.1
40-44	611.018	6.1	769.600	6.5	775.702	5.5
45-49	590.405	5.9	698.950	5.9	748.741	5.3
50-54	499.239	5.0	584.800	5.0	749.808	5.3
55-59	414.263	4.1	549.250	4.7	659.561	4.6
60-64	326.719	3.3	454.750	3.9	532.126	3.7
65-69	236.486	2.4	350.450	3.0	476.239	3.4
70-74	172.717	1.7	244.200	2.1	355.241	2.5
75 and over	182.559	1.8	298.300	2.6	471.102	3.3

Source: National Population Censuses

HEALTH

If we say that health is a state of complete mental and social wellbeing then we can see that the question of health-illness goes beyond the medical framework and comes within the politico-social sphere. It is known that specific forms of social insertion and of conditions of living determine problematics which are differentiated in relation to the health of the subjects and that, on the other hand, the question of health-illness is not free from cultural and ideological determinants.

It is in this sense that we may speak of a specificity relative to the health of women.

THE OBJECTIVE of this Subsecretariat in relation to the subject of health :

"To move towards the inclusion of a concept of a feminine specificity in the field of health which, far from being founded in prejudices or in pseudo-knowledge, recovers an integral vision of woman as its subject, with the aim of overcoming the existing disadvantages."

In order for this objective to be gained it will not be sufficient to direct the actions of dissemination and the promotion of research towards the medical teams or the medical community, but it will be necessary to define women themselves as the (end-agents and protagonists) of this process of change.

ACTIVITIES :

* To favour research and considerations in regard to the relationship between health, fertility and the conditions for life and work.

* To provide guidance for the full and satisfactory exercise of sexuality in the various stages of the life cycle.

* To re-affirm the right of every women to maternity as a free and voluntary exercise, making access to birth control easy.

* To confront the tasks of prevention for those complaints which call for it (eg detection of uterine cancer, self-examination of the breasts).

* To provide guidance and support in cases of alcoholism, drug addiction and domestic violence.

* To redefine the criteria for assistance during pregnancy and at the time of birth (it is known that the excessive "medicalization" of these events is not related to the high levels of death during delivery which is found in hospitals and which principally affect the poorest women).

* To provide guidance for a successful lactation period, taking due note of the conditions under which maternity is exercised (working hours and conditions of work, housing and family life).

WORK

* The incorporation of women into the labour market raises a series of problems which define the specificity of the working woman.

This Subsecretariat poses the OBJECTIVE of :

"Favouring all those forms of intervention in this respect which are directed towards correcting the relative handicap of working women."

TABLE 2

FEMALE POPULATION: BREAKDOWN BY BROAD AGE GROUPS

CENSUS DATA

AGE GROUPS	1960	1970	1980
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	30.5	28.6	29.6
15-64	63.6	63.7	61.2
65 and over	5.9	7.7	9.2

Source: National Population Censuses

TABLE 3

FEMALE POPULATION OF 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY CIVIL STATUS. CENSUS DATA

CIVIL STATE	1960	1970	1980
Total	7.147.478	8.607.300	10.228.771
Single	2.273.696	2.608.622	2.877.877
Married	3.894.731	4.482.215	5.273.324
De facto union	311.219	473.196	685.427
Widows	612.611	871.453	1.127.805
Separated and divorced	55.221	171.814	264.338

Source: National Population Census

TABLE 4

WOMEN WHO ARE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ACTIVITY. 1980

AGE	TOTAL	ACTIVE	NON-ACTIVE	% ACTIVE
Total	1.361.782	414.201	947.581	30.4
Up to 24	50.227	21.755	28.522	43.3
25 to 64	888.465	374.655	513.810	42.2
65 and over	423.040	17.791	405.249	4.2

Source: National Census of Population and Housing, 1980, Series D

TABLE 5

WOMEN WHO LIVE ALONE, BY AGE (IN SINGLE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS) 1980

AGE	TOTAL WOMEN	PERCENTAGE
Total	363.601	100.0
-14	-	-
15-24	9.451	2.6
25-44	44.195	12.2
45.64	133.377	36.7
65 and over	176.578	48.6

Source: National Census of Population and Housing, 1980, Series D

POINT b) Legal and other measures which have been adopted, and the effect which these have had on the general, social, economic, political and legal framework of the Argentinian State.

b) 2.2 The establishment of an institutional programme in the democratic State in order to draw up public policies relating to Women. (Annex, page 8).

By the Decree 280 of 26.2.1987 there was created, within the ambit of the Ministry of Health and Social Action, a Subsecretariat for Women as the clear expression of the recognition of an institutional programme within the framework of the democratic State by which policies, directed towards overcoming the relative disadvantages of women in all spheres of social life, could be formulated.

We are conscious of the fact that this proposal implies a challenge to those secularly consolidated social, economic, cultural and political determinants. It is for this reason that this Subsecretariat recognises as its fundamental role that of promotion and orientation directed towards reversing the existing inequality and of stimulating the recognition of the specificity of the situation of women, not solely in respect of the other areas of the State but also in relation to the various levels of civil society.

Without being the single legitimate aspiration for a genuine in-depth examination of democracy this undoubtedly constitutes an inescapable condition for the creation of a more just and egalitarian society.

We believe that the State is not confirmed as being a democratic State solely by declaring the legitimacy of its power, although this contributes towards it. At the same time we know that no society becomes democratic whilst there persist within it forms of domination and subordination of one sex by another.

ACTIVITIES :

* To promote family coparticipation in the roles of bringing up children and in domestic work by means of an overall strategy which includes actions in the educational, media, legal and labour relations fields.

* To provide an impulse for those actions tending towards making viable the social forms of bringing up the first child which will guarantee this service for those women or families which require it, especially in the low income sectors. (To do this it is necessary to implement systems which respect the social and cultural identity of the groups involved so as to meet their needs: eg zonal kindergartens, neighbourhood or district nursemaids, day nurseries, subsidies for day nurseries, etc.).

* To systematize a critical review of the discriminatory labour laws and of those which, designed to protect women, operate as factors excluding them from the labour market, extending the benefits to fathers with the aim of redistributing family responsibility. To promote the corresponding legal reforms.

* To support those actions tending towards facilitating work training in those activities or branches where this is required.

* To provide support and advice for women's production projects, as they are required.

* To promote a more appropriate training for female participation in the official statistics and to create the conditions for better registration in the 1990 Census.

FAMILY AND DAILY LIFE

The OBJECTIVE of this Subsecretariat concerning the subject which involves us is :

"To favour all types of actions in the various areas which converge towards an increasing democratization of the family."

To this end it will seek to stimulate :

* The social revalorization of domestic work and its redistribution amongst the members of the family.

* To derogate all vestiges in the juridical sphere which legitimize inequality within the family home, and to formalize within the Law coparticipation in domestic responsibilities.

* To promote social responsibility in the raising of children.

* To stimulate the creation of community washing, eating, cleaning and other services.

* To promote activities directed towards recovering the experience of participation which is proper to women, and to stimulate increasing participation in all those levels where it has been negated.

* To provide the impulse for, and to stimulate, a reconceptualization of the family-school relationship, designed to include an increasing responsibility on the part of the father in the education of the children.

LEGAL AREA

Since bad patriarchal habits are in many cases legitimized in our culture, their impact within society holding back the development of women, producing under conditions of poverty a limitation of the latter's access to food, health, training and employment: these sustain the lack of recognition and devaluation of the support given by the woman to the wellbeing of the family and to the development of society.

For the above-stated reasons the OBJECTIVE of this Subsecretariat is to :

"Promote those reforms necessary for the suppression of all forms of legal discrimination and to place the woman on a footing of equality with the man on the legal level, a necessary, although not sufficient, condition for the attainment of her full participation in society."

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

The Subsecretariat will progress towards :

"Promoting the participation of women at the levels of the management, production, promotion and circulation of social messages."

This raises the principle of participation in the media and signifies generating the conditions required to make viable a redefining of the feminine images which circulate in the same, to recuperate a historically absent subject and to favour the inclusion of a global vision of the same and of their opinions on all human subjects.

ACTIVITIES :

* To seek, in an ongoing manner and before the relevant bodies, the inclusion of women in the decision-making levels of social communications policies

* To make provision for the inclusion of women in the debate concerning the broadcasting law with the aim of guaranteeing the inclusion of a standard which takes this problem into account.

* To support the training of women in those areas considered to be critical or for which they express a demand.

* To support initiatives from individuals or from groups of women which are directed towards the stated objective.

* To stimulate, by means of prizes or rewards, the production of social messages directed towards dignifying the image of women in the media.

* To operate a consciousness-raising action in the areas of the writing and production of publicity messages with the aim of overcoming the known distortions.

* To ensure the obtaining of space in the media with the aim of utilizing these to support the overall policy of this body.

* To favour the drawing up of campaigns designed to sensitize public opinion in relation to all the subjects which fall within the competence of this Subsecretariat.

STRUCTURE

This Subsecretariat has been given an internal organization which links together the following Directorates :

* NATIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR STUDIES, INVESTIGATIONS AND PROJECTS (DIRECCION NACIONAL DE ESTUDIOS, INVESTIGACIONES Y PROYECTOS)
* NATIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR PROMOTION AND PARTICIPATION (DIRECCION NACIONAL DE PROMOCION Y PARTICIPACION)
* GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR COORDINATION AND INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS (DIRECCION GENERAL DE RELACIONES INSTITUCIONALES Y COORDINACION)
* PLANNING UNIT (UNIDAD DE PLANIFICACION).

It should also be noted that the following have been created within the overall framework of this Subsecretariat :

1. - The Committee for the Prevention of Violence against Women (La Comisión de Prevención de la Violencia contra la Mujer). In this respect we would refer to points 15-10, 15-11 and 15-12 of the Annex to Article 15.

2. - The Committee for the Image of Women and the Family (La Comisión de Imagen de la Mujer y la Familia). In this respect we refer to point 5-2 of the Annex to Article 5.

3. - The Committee for Rural Women (La Comisión de la Mujer Rural).

AT THE PROVINCIAL LEVEL :

Specific areas relating to women have been created at provincial level.

On the basis of an up-to-date survey it may be seen that the provinces which have such areas are :

FORMOSA : Directorate of Support and Assistance to Women (Dirección de Apoyo y Asistencia a la Mujer).
CORDOBA : Subsecretariat for Women, Minors and the Family (Subsecretaría de la Mujer, el Menor y la Familia)
BUENOS AIRES : Directorate for Women (Dirección de la Mujer)
SAN JUAN: Directorate for Women and the Family (Dirección de la Mujer y la Familia)
LA RIOJA : General Directorate for Women (Dirección General de la Mujer)
SAN LUIS : Subsecretariat for Women (Subsecretaría de la Mujer)
RIO NEGRO : Subsecretariat for Women, Minors and the Family (Subsecreterfa de la Mujer, el Menor y la Familia)
MENDOZA : Department for Women (Departamento de la Mujer)
NEUQUEN : Council for the Coordination of the Promotion of Women (Junta de Coordinación de Promoción de la Mujer).

In a similar manner some Intendencies have specific bodies dealing with the subject.

It should also be noted that the Subsecretariat for Women makes financial grants to Provinces, Municipalities and to Private Bodies.

Since 1983 it has been involved in a continuing task of technical and financial assistance in support of projects for training, equipping, aid, publicity and promotion related to the subject of women and the family.

In order to provide this assistance the Subsecretariat decided to give priority, in 1987, to the following lines of work :

1. - Productive programmes and the creation of employment for women, preferentially in the marginal sectors and in non-traditional tasks.
2. - Programme for participation, reflection and action for women in community development programmes.
3. - Programmes for prevention and assistance on behalf of women who are the victims of domestic violence and the creation of temporary refuges. Publicity and Training.
4. - Community service programmes for family assistance (nurseries, kindergartens, school support, etc.). Family guidance and advice. Publicity and information on family planning.
5. - Prevention, promotion and care programmes for adolescent unmarried mothers.
6. - Programmes for publicity and elucidation of the role of the woman in the existing social structure and the rights which assist her in her roles as citizen, mother and worker.

7. - Other programmes arising from the various situations in the regions and which are directed towards improving the condition of women.

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ANNEX TO : POINT C) - INSTITUTIONS ENGAGED IN ENSURING DE FACTO RESPECT OF THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN, AND REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF DISCRIMINATION. (Page 14 - paragraph one)

SOME NON-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Feminist organizations frame their objectives within a broad spectrum, such as :

* to achieve equality between men and women in society.
* to participate in campaigns for the withdrawal or promotion of all legislation which encourages or removes discrimination by sex.
* to form groups of women to stimulate consideration of their situation in various areas : work, law, family, etc.
* to provide assistance (legal, psychological, medical or social).

Calling for special mention are the many institutions (outside CONDECOOR) which work actively throughout the entire country for equality, promotion, training, assistance and information on the rights of women.

Amongst others we may mention , in the :

Federal Capital :	Lugar de Mujer
	Fundación Alicia M. de Justo
	La Casa de la Mujer
	E.I.L.
Rosario :	INDESO
Tierra del Fuego :	Asociación de Mujeres Riograndenses
Tucumán :	Fundación del Futuro
Mendoza :	IFIM

In regard to the Investigation Centres we should add to those cited in the report FLACSO (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales - Latin-American Faculty of Social Sciences), CEM, CEUR, GEST, CEIL, INDES and INCUPO.

The work of dissemination of information is the primary concern of the following Foundations : Plural, A. Illia, F. Naumann, Banco Patricios, FUCADE, Instituto Goethe, CIEDLA and others.

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- PART II -

- ARTICLE 5 -

The following documents are available, in Spanish, in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, and may be consulted in the offices of the Subdivision for the Advancement of Women :

5-1 PAMPHLET "WOMEN'S ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATIONS COLLECTION - ANTI-SEXIST SPOTS ON ARGENTINIAN TV" (COLECCION COMUNICACION ALTERNATIVA DE LA MUJER - SPOTS ANTISEXISTAS - TV. ARGENTINA).

5-2 RESOLUTION 6/8-2/86 RELATING TO THE CREATION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE IMAGE OF WOMEN AND THE FAMILY (COMISION IMAGEN DE LA MUJER Y LA FAMILIA).

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- ARTICLE 7 -

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7-7 WOMEN IN SENIOR TEACHING POSTS.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF ELECTORS

		MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
		NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	
1	FEDERAL CAPITAL	1.136.250	47.37	1.262.167	52.62	2.398.417
2	BUENOS AIRES	3.505.834	48.96	3.653.727	51.03	7.159.561
3	CATAMARCA	71.819	49.06	74.553	50.93	146.372
4	CORDOBA	867.510	49.00	902.808	51.00	1.770.318
5	CORRIENTES	237.616	49.88	238.801	50.12	476.417
6	CHACO	255.765	52.10	235.124	47.90	490.889
7	CHUBUT	91.605	52.97	81.319	47.03	172.924
8	ENTRE RIOS	320.866	49.46	327.824	50.54	648.690
9	FORMOSA	102.257	52.05	94.213	47.95	196.470
10	JUJUY	125.989	51.22	119.989	48.78	245.978
11	LA PAMPA	81.702	51.26	77.692	48.74	159.394
12	LA RIOJA	60.827	50.75	59.030	49.25	119.857
13	MENDOZA	391.410	48.69	412.430	51.31	803.840
14	MISIONES	192.423	51.36	182.209	48.64	374.632
15	NEUQUEN	82.794	51.36	78.398	48.64	161.192
16	RIO NEGRO	118.078	51.15	112.752	48.85	230.830
17	SALTA	223.301	50.66	217.516	49.34	440.817
18	SAN JUAN	147.872	47.90	160.853	52.10	308.725
19	SAN LUIS	81.190	50.30	80.230	49.70	161.420
20	SANTA CRUZ	40.580	54.80	33.477	45.20	74.057
21	SANTE FE	872.348	48.63	921.616	51.37	1.793.964
22	S. DEL ESTERO	216.378	51.40	204.562	48.60	420.940
23	TUCUMAN	330.178	49.70	334.164	50.30	664.342
24	T. DEL FUEGO	18.997	58.02	13.747	41.98	32.744
	Total	9.573.589	49.21	9.879.201	50.79	19.452.790

7-1 CENSUS OF ELECTORS

The census of females shows this to be slightly higher than that for males, and also shows a tendency to increase: in 1983 females represented 50.60% - 9,073,339 of the total number of electors - and in 1985 it was 50.77%, in 1987 50.79%.

The electoral districts in which the female electorate is higher than that for males are: the Federal Capital, Buenos Aires, Catamarca, Córdoba, Corrientes, Entre Ríos, Mendoza, San Juan, Santa Fé and Tucumán; with the exception of Catamarca these are the districts with the highest levels of population.

7-2 CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIVE POSTS

Whilst the female electorate has considerable weight this is not commensurate with the possibilities of women's access to political office; their representation in the lists of candidates is approximately one for every ten men. It must also be emphasized that this minimal representation is not accompanied by any privileged position in the lists.

This may be seen by observing the composition of the National Chambers: 3 women Senators out of 46 and 12 women Deputies out of a total of 254; the same applies to the Provincial Legislatures and Executive Authorities. The architect Elva de Roulet is the only woman to occupy a provincial executive post. The Chamber of Senators of the Province of Buenos Aires is composed of 46 members of which only two are women; the Chamber of Deputies is composed of 92 members of whom only three are women.

7-3 GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1983-1985 : FEMININE VOTE

Whilst it can be said that the female vote has not decided elections it can, however, be stated that they have expressed a clearly marked tendency in their electoral preferences. In both the election of 30 October 1983 and that of 3 November 1985 women have turned to radicalism to a greater extent than men. In practically all the electoral districts the mean difference is 5%.

By contrast the male vote has inclined towards the Justicialismo party and, to a lesser extent to the U.Ce.De. (Unión del Centro Democrático). It should be pointed out that there was no difference between the sexes in regard to their support for the Partido Intransigente.

In general terms it may be said that in 1987 the female vote maintained the same characteristics as in the previous elections, that is to say women supported Radicalism to a greater extent than men.

If we compare the results of the latest elections with those of 1983 we observe that the level of radical female votes has fallen by 10 points. Nonetheless the level of this vote continues to be significant, at 42.68%, showing an increase over the male vote of 7.64%, a difference which is above the mean cited above.

In Santa Fé the female suffrage in 1987 showed very specific characteristics in that the considerable support of 48.16% for radicalism in 1983 fell to only 27.79%.

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES IN THE FEDERAL CAPITAL, BY SEX

1987 ELECTIONS - % FEMALES

POLITICAL PARTY	NATIONAL DELEGATES		COUNCILLORS	
	OFFICE HOLDERS	DEPUTIES	OFFICE HOLDERS	DEPUTIES
ALIANZA POPULAR	0	66.67	33.33	33.33
ALIANZA UNIDAD SOCIAL	8.33	37.50	16.66	28.57
BLANCO DE LOS JUBIL.	27.27	-	35.71	-
CONSERVADOR POPULAR	25.00	0	-	-
DEL TRABAJO Y DEL PUEBLO	25.00	12.50	30.00	30.00
DEMOC. PROGRESISTA	0	14.29	30.00	25.00
F.R.A.L.	33.33	12.50	20.00	30.00
FREJUDEPA	16.66	14.29	10.00	33.33
INTRANSIGENTE	16.66	14.29	13.33	28.57
M.A.S.	50.00	12.50	33.33	50.00
M.I.D.	16.66	12.50	20.00	33.33
MOV. PATRIOTICO LIB.	25.00	25.00	-	-
OBRERO	16.66	12.50	36.66	40.00
U.C.R.	8.33	12.50	0	11.11
U.Ce.De. - DEMOC.	8.33	14.29	13.33	0
UNION POPULAR	41.66	33.33	43.33	0
DISTRICT TOTAL	19.79	23.16	22.62	27.88

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES IN BUENOS AIRES, BY SEX

1987 ELECTIONS - % FEMALES

POLITICAL PARTY	NATIONAL DELEGATES		GOVERNOR	VICE-GOVERNOR
	OFFICE HOLDERS	DEPUTIES		
AL. CONF. LABORISTA	13.64	-	0	0
AL. PATRIOTICA	32.14	-	0	0
AL. UNIDAD SOC.	5.71	0	0	0
CONSERV. AUTONOMIS.	2.86	16.66	0	0
DEL TRABAJO Y DEL PUEBLO	22.86	44.44	0	0
FTE.AMPLIO LIBERACION	22.86	62.50	0	0
FTE.JUST. RENOVADOR	8.57	30.00	0	0
F.MOD.UNID.POP. 17 OCT.	9.37	-	0	0
INTRANSIGENTE	5.71	11.11	0	0
M.A.S.	11.43	10.00	0	100.00
M.I.D.	8.57	0	0	0
MOV.PATRIOTICO LIB.	25.71	20.00	0	100.00
OBRERO	14.29	37.50	0	0
U.C.R.	11.43	0	0	0
U.Ce.De.	11.43	12.50	0	0
DISTRICT TOTAL	13.55	20.79	0	13.33

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES IN CORDOBA, BY SEX

1987 ELECTIONS - % FEMALES

POLITICAL PARTY	NATIONAL DELEGATES		GOVERNOR	VICE-GOVERNOR
	OFFICE HOLDERS	DEPUTIES		
ALIANZA UNIDAD SOCIALISTA	11.11	0	0	0
FRENTE AMPLIO LIBERACION	22.22	16.67	0	0
FRENTE JUSTICIALISTA RENOVADOR	0	16.67	0	0
INTRANSIGENTE	11.11	0	0	0
M.A.S.	11.11	66.67	0	100.00
M.I.D.	0	16.67	0	0
MOVIMIENTO PATRIOTICO LIBERACION	22.22	50.00	0	0
OBRERO	11.11	33.33	0	0
U.C.R.	11.11	20.00	0	0
UNION DEMOCRATA CENTRO	20.00	16.67	0	0
UNION POPULAR FEDERAL REPUBLICANA	0	16.67	0	0
DEL TRABAJO Y DEL PUEBLO	22.22	-	-	-
DISTRICT TOTAL	9.62	22.06	0	9.09

ELECTORAL CANDIDATES IN SANTA FE, BY SEX

1987 ELECTIONS - % FEMALES

POLITICAL PARTY	NATIONAL DELEGATES		PROVINCIAL COUNCILLORS		PROVINCIAL SENATORS		GOVERNOR	VICE-GOVERNOR
	Office Holders	Deputies	Office Holders	Deputies	Office Holders	Deputies		
ALIANZA UNIDAD SOCIALISTA	10.00	16.67	-	-	5.26	15.79	0	0
DEL TRABAJO Y DEL PUEBLO	40.00	40.00	37.93	37.50	14.29	-	0	0
DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO	0	0	14.29	30.00	14.29	20.00	-	-
DEMOCRATA PROGRESISTA	0	16.67	3.57	30.00	5.26	5.56	0	0
FRENTE AMPLIO LIBERACION	30.00	-	15.00	-	11.11	7.69	0	0
FRENTE RENOVADOR	10.00	33.33	18.00	0	5.26	10.53	0	0
INTRANSIGENTE	10.00	40.00	25.00	50.00	27.27	25.00	0	0
JUSTICIALISTA	0	0	4.00	20.00	5.88	0	0	0
M.A.S.	20.00	83.33	36.00	44.44	16.67	20.00	0	100
M.I.D.	0	0	3.57	0	0	6.67	0	0
MOVIMIENTO PATRIOT. LIBERAC.	30.00	0	28.57	50.00	0	-	0	100
OBRERO	30.00	83.33	46.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	0	0
SOCIAL REPUBLICANO	10.00	66.67	46.00	50.00	0	20.00	-	-
TRADICION Y COHERENCIA	20.00	66.67	36.00	0	-	-	0	0
U.C.R.	0	0	3.57	10.00	5.26	0	0	0
U. Ce. De.	10.00	0	7.69	20.00	12.50	0	0	0
DISTRICT TOTAL	14.00	27.85	23.80	28.70	9.28	9.37	0	21.43

AUTHORITIES ELECTED ON 6 SEPTEMBER 1987

% - FEMALES

	NATIONAL DELEGATES	GOVERNOR AND VICE-GOVERNOR	
1 FEDERAL CAPITAL	16.66	-	0 (Councillors)
2 BUENOS AIRES	8.57	0	
3 CATAMARCA	0	0	
4 CORDOBA	0	0	
5 CORRIENTES	0	0	
6 CHACO	0	0	
7 CHUBUT	0	0	
8 ENTRE RIOS	0	0	
9 FORMOSA	0	0	
10 JUJUY	33.33	0	
11 LA PAMPA	0	0	
12 LA RIOJA	0	0	
13 MENDOZA	0	0	
14 MISIONES	0	0	
15 NEUQUEN	0	0	
16 RIO NEGRO	0	0	
17 SALTA	0	0	
18 SAN JUAN	33.33	-	
19 SAN LUIS	0	0	
20 SANTA CRUZ	0	0	
21 SANTA FE	0	0	
22 S. DEL ESTERO	25.00	0	
23 TUCUMAN	0	-	
24 T. DEL FUEGO	-	-	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY:	6.29	0	

ELECTED AUTHORITIES, INCLUDING THOSE WHOSE TERM OF OFFICE ENDED ON 10 DECEMBER 1987, THE DATE OF ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE BY THE NEW AUTHORITIES

	NATIONAL SENATORS	NATIONAL DELEGATES	PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES
1 FEDERAL CAPITAL	0	16.00	8.34 (Councillors)
2 BUENOS AIRES	0	0	10.87
3 CATAMARCA	0	0	7.70
4 CORDOBA	0	11.12	7.90
5 CORRIENTES	0	0	2.57
6 CHACO	0	14.29	6.67
7 CHUBUT	0	0	7.41
8 ENTRE RIOS	0	0	6.98
9 FORMOSA	0	0	6.67
10 JUJUY	0	12.67	3.34
11 LA PAMPA	0	0	4.77
12 LA RIOJA	0	0	4.00
13 MENDOZA	50.00	10.00	3.49
14 MISIONES	0	0	2.50
15 NEUQUEN	0	0	8.00
16 RIO NEGRO	0	0	2.34
17 SALTA	0	0	1.04
18 SAN JUAN	0	33.34	6.67
19 SAN LUIS	0	0	3.34
20 SANTA CRUZ	0	0	8.34
21 SANTA FE	50.00	0	2.90
22 S. DEL ESTERO	0	14.29	10.00
23 TUCUMAN	50.00	0	3.34
24 T. DEL FUEGO	---	0	20.00
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY	6.53	4.93	7.79

ELECTED AUTHORITIES, INCLUDING THOSE ASSUMING OFFICE ON 10 DECEMBER 1987

	NATIONAL SENATORS	NATIONAL DELEGATES	
1 FEDERAL CAPITAL	0	20.00	3.33 (Councillors)
2 BUENOS AIRES	0	4.29	
3 CATAMARCA	0	0	
4 CORDOBA	0	0	
5 CORRIENTES	0	0	
6 CHACO	0	0	
7 CHUBUT	0	0	
8 ENTRE RIOS	0	0	
9 FORMOSA	0	0	
10 JUJUY	0	6.64	
11 LA PAMPA	0	0	
12 LA RIOJA	0	0	
13 MENDOZA	50.00	0	
14 MISIONES	0	0	
15 NEUQUEN	0	0	
16 RIO NEGRO	0	0	
17 SALTA	0	0	
18 SAN JUAN	0	6.64	
19 SAN LUIS	0	0	
20 SANTA CRUZ	0	0	
21 SANTA FE	50.00	0	
22 S. DEL ESTERO	0	28.58	
23 TUCUMAN	50.00	0	
24 T. DEL FUEGO	-	0	
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY:	6.53	4.73	

The extent to which the female vote was larger than the male vote in this case was, at 2.81%, slightly lower than previously.

Those votes which the U.C.R. was unable to retain went essentially to the Demócrata Progresista party which recorded greater support from the female vote, though at 1.42% its difference over the male vote is small.

For its part the Unidad Socialista showed no differences in the voters' preferences.

In the Federal Capital the female presence within radicalism was considerable, being greater than that of males. In this District, and in spite of the loss of 10 points as compared with 1983, maintained very high levels as may be seen from the relevant table, being 42.68% which is 7.04% higher than the male vote.

On this occasion the Blanco de los Jubilados party received a considerable electoral vote, this being the first time which it had presented itself at the elections, with greater support from the female vote.

7-4 AFFILIATIONS TO THE POLITICAL PARTIES

Although information is only available for the Federal Capital there is no correlation of any type to be found between affiliation levels and votes, this being most evident in the cases of the Justicialista, U.Ce.De. and Blanco de los Jubilados parties. That is to say, women recorded a larger membership in the Federal and U.C.R. parties and showed a lower level of participation in the Justicialista, Intransigente and U.Ce.De. parties.

In the same way a high percentage of affiliations was recorded for the Demócrata Cristiano and Socialista Demócratico parties and, to a lesser extent, the Demócrata party.

7-4 AFFILIATIONS TO THE POLITICAL PARTIES - FEDERAL CAPITAL

PARTIES	% MALE MEMBERS	% FEMALE MEMBERS
BLANCO DE LOS JUBILADOS	47.57	52.43 *
COMUNISTA	53.45	46.55
DEMOCRATA	48.88	51.12 *
DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO	45.08	54.93 *
DEMOCRATA PROGRESISTA	56.32	43.68
FEDERAL	30.86	69.14 *
FEDERALISTA DE CENTRO	49.03	50.97 *
GENERACION INTERMEDIA	48.90	51.10 *
HUMANISTA	70.44	29.56
INTRANSIGENTE	58.62	41.38
JUSTICIALISTA	52.92	47.08
MOVIMIENTO AL SOCIALISMO	51.36	48.64
MOVIMIENTO DE INTEGRACION Y DESARROLLO	54.17	45.83
MOVIMIENTO LINEA POPULAR	54.04	45.96
OBRERO	54.24	45.76
SOCIALISTA DEMOCRATICO	45.57	54.42 *
SOCIALISTA POPULAR	49.53	50.47 *
U.C.R.	49.51	50.49 *
U.Ce.De.	53.14	46.86
UNION POPULAR	54.87	45.13

* Parties with majority female participation.

7-5 THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE PARTY STRUCTURE

In the twenty-four parties recognized by the Orden Nacional only nine show any type of participation by women in the structure, and in no case do they occupy the highest posts.

FEDERAL CAPITAL

ELECTION OF NATIONAL DELEGATES

POLITICAL PARTIES	FEMALE			MALE		
	1983	1985	1987	1983	1985	1987
Blanco de los Jubilados	----	----	5.17	----	----	3.29
Federal	2.39	6.89	----	1.54	4.61	----
Frejudepa	----	----	21.71	----	----	26.40
- Justicialista	21.99	23.47	----	25.35	27.15	----
Intransigente	5.66	7.46	4.24	6.11	8.35	4.45
U.C.R.	52.02	45.45	42.68	46.59	40.05	35.04
U.Ce.De.	8.12	9.65	16.74	9.38	11.17	19.77

SANTA FE

ELECTION OF NATIONAL DELEGATES

POLITICAL PARTIES	FEMALE			MALE		
	1983	1985	1987	1983	1985	1987
Alianza Demócrata Socialista	3.86	----	----	3.91	----	----
Alianza Unidad Socialista	----	----	8.52	----	----	8.68
Demócrata Progresista	----	8.78	14.32	----	8.36	12.90
Frejuli	----	33.29	----	----	36.45	----
Intransigente	2.30	0.22	0.86	2.29	4.54	0.89
Justicialista	39.93	----	41.18	42.88	----	43.30
U.C.R.	48.16	41.66	27.79	44.54	37.49	25.98
U.Ce.De.	----	1.77	2.18	----	2.23	2.44

POLITICAL PARTIES	PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN		
	NO	YES	POST OCCUPIED
COMMUNIST	X		
CONCENTRATION DEMOCRATA	X		
CONSERVADOR POPULAR		X	General Secretary
DEL TRABAJO Y DEL PUEBLO	X		
DEMOCRATA CRISTIANO	X		
DEMOCRATA PROGRESISTA	X		
CONF. NACIONAL DE CENTRO	X		
FEDERAL	X		
FUERZA FEDERALISTA POPULAR		X	Vice-President
HUMANISTA		X	Agents
INTRANSIGENTE		X	Secretary and Agent
JUSTICIALISTA	X		
LABORISTA	X		
MOVIMIENTO AL SOCIALISMO		X	Agent
MOV. DE INTEGRACION Y DESARROLLO	X		
MOVIMIENTO LINEA POPULAR	X		
MOV. PATRIOTICO DE LIBERACION		X	Agent
OBRERO	X		
SOCIALISTA DEMOCRATICO		X	Agent
SOCIALISTA POPULAR	X		
SOCIAL REPUBLICANO	X		
UNION CIVICA RADICAL		X	Secretary
UNION DEL CENTRO DEMOCRATICO	X		
UNION POPULAR		X	General Secretary and Secretaries

7-6 THE EVOLUTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN THE NATIONAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

I Trends :

As far as the proportion of posts occupied by women is concerned one can see a feminization of public employment, since in 1977 women occupied 16.8% of posts in the N.P.A., the proportion being gradually increased during the years under consideration.

II If we look at the "femininity index" (total number of posts held by women as a ratio of the total number of posts held by men) we can see a continual increase. This increase in the "femininity index" is shown to different degrees in the various sectors which form the National Public Administration.

III The most obvious increase is recorded in the Official Banks, the Decentralized Bodies and the State Organizations and Companies. In the case of the Social Works Sector and the Centralized Bodies the man/woman ratio has been more or less stable over the period under consideration, whilst the Special Accounts sector is the only one where one can speak of a "process of masculinization".

It is interesting to note the fact that the sectors which show the most marked increases in the "femininity index" are precisely those where there is the lowest level of female participation. In fact the Banking System, the State Companies and the Decentralized Bodies had percentages of women in 1977 of 9.9%, 16.8% and 19.4% respectively.

At the other extreme are found Social Works (56.3% women) and the Centralized Bodies (41.3% women).

IV In order to clarify this situation we can consider the increase or reduction in the posts occupied by each of the sexes between 1977 and 1983. This shows 21.2% fewer posts occupied by men and 5.9% fewer posts occupied by women.

These figures apparently show a more pronounced withdrawal on the part of men which then produces an increase in the proportion of women in the N.P.A., even if the situation varies with the sector being analysed.

V In fact the trend in the State Companies is equivalent to that in the N.P.A. in general, whilst on the contrary other sectors such as the Banking System and the Decentralized Bodies, which show a reduction in the total of posts occupied between 1977 and 1983, owe the reduction in numbers to the smaller number of posts occupied by men, so that in these sectors there is a marked increase in the percentage of posts occupied by women.

VI In the remaining sectors under study where an increase in the total number of posts occupied has been recorded (Social Works) this increase is more marked in the case of women; where conversely there has been a reduction (Centralized Bodies) this reduction is more marked in the case of the men.

VII To summarize it may be said that, in all the sectors of the N.P.A., with the exception of the Special Accounts and Social Works, a reduction may be observed in the total number of posts occupied, this being reflected to a more marked extent in the posts occupied by men, resulting in the case of the Decentralized Bodies and the Banking System of significant increases in the posts occupied by women.

This feminization of the Public Sector, the product of the greater incorporation of women and/or a pronounced withdrawal of men, may arise, amongst other explanations, from the following facts.

VIII The male population is significantly "older" than the female population, leading to an expectation of a larger number of men retiring, so resulting in a larger supply of female labour to cover the more numerous and diversified retirements (particularly in specialist posts) than in the previous decades. (See - National Census of Population and Housing, 1960, 1970/1980.)

IX Another explanation, which may complement that given above, is the fall in salaries in the sector. Although over the period studied (1977-1983) these showed an increase they did not reach the values of previous periods (See - La A.P.N. en cifras (The N.P.A. in figures); Bulletin No.2, Year I, May 1984: AP). This could have contributed to the withdrawal of the men or their l level of incorporation in the sector.

From this aspect the Banking System and the State Organizations and Companies, with an increasing "femininity index", are the subsectors closest to private activities which can thus absorb the male employees who leave the N.P.A. or who do not seek employment in it.

X The various levels of function, which may be taken as an indicator of the occupational position of the employee within the N.P.A., thus provide an approximation of the level of responsibility, of decision-making or of "power" within the structure of the organization. From this aspect it is of interest to analyse the degree of access of women to the higher levels of the executive or advisory categories.

As would be expected the distribution of workers in the N.P.A. by functions shows, as in other organizations, a pyramidal structure. Out of every 100 women 87 carry out operational tasks or are allocated to "direct performance of any type of task, generally in a relationship of dependence on a supervisor". Out of 100 men 79 are found in such a situation.

This relationship is reversed when the "principal function consists of directing the activities of groups of officials ...", where male workers show the highest percentages. The relative participation of both sexes change in a similar manner when the tasks involve advisory functions and are further differentiated at the executive level.

In general terms, and in all the sectors forming the N.P.A., there are higher percentages of men at the executive, advisory and supervisory levels. The only exceptions to this are in Special Accounts, with a higher percentage of women at the supervisory level, and in the State Organizations and Companies.

XI For a worker in the public sector the possibility of reaching or of carrying out executive functions is very low, but this possibility differs within the various sectors which form the N.P.A.

The greatest discrepancies between the sexes are found in the Banking System and in the Centralized Bodies. In the first of these sectors the shape of the male and female pyramids by function is conspicuously different, showing a higher percentage of operational women and a higher percentage of male supervisors.

One fact which emerges from this initial analysis is the lack of a relationship between female participation tasks and the conformation of the structure by functional level for each sex. Sectors with a low percentage of women, such as the Banking System and the State Organizations and Companies, show greater similarity to the other sectors of average or high female participation than between themselves.

In general terms it may be concluded therefore that women have more difficulty in rising to the middle and higher levels.

XII About half the women employed in the executive level have completed their tertiary level studies, whilst a smaller percentage of the men in the executive posts have reached this level of education.

Over the period 1977-1983, and for the same level of function being analysed, 15 out of every 100 women had only completed their primary education, whilst practically a quarter of the men were in this situation.

These differences, even though attenuated, are maintained between the groups of male and female advisors, with the women showing higher percentages at the tertiary level of education and lower percentages for the primary level.

Other data which it is of interest to point out include the fact that within the supervisory tasks the modal category for the male employees shows that more than half of them are of the primary standard completed level. In the case of the women the most frequent level of education, at the same level of function, is found amongst those who had ended their schooling at secondary level.

The probability of reaching advisory level as the educational level rises is slightly lower in the case of women, being much higher, for both sexes, among those who have a tertiary qualification.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENTAL POSTS, 1987

Secretaries :	- one official in the Ministry of Education. - one Vice-Chancellor in the Ministry of External Relations and Cults.
Sub-Secretaries :	- one official in the Ministry of External Relations and Cults. - three officials in the Ministry of Health and Social Action. - two officials in the Ministry for the Economy. - one official in the National Presidency.
Chairpersons :	- one official who chairs the National Commission for Atomic Energy. - one official is head of the Institute for External Relations. - one official chairs the National Literacy Commission.
Representatives :	- one official heads the permanent representative at UNESCO. - one official is the leading representative at the INTELSAT (International Telecommunications Organization) Tribunal.

There are approximately 40 officials in posts of General and National Directors, and it should be mentioned that at provincial level there are three Ministers, various Secretaries and some - but very few - intendents.

Whilst the representation is definitively small we should extend the list to cover all the jurisdictional levels.

7-7 WOMEN IN SENIOR TEACHING POSTS

From the table which gives, in detail, the senior teaching posts in 1987 it may be observed that the participation of women is high with percentages of 53.8% and 62.5% for the highest posts of General National Director and Sub-Director respectively.

Notwithstanding the fact that these percentages fall to 30% and 40.6% for the posts of Rector/Director (1st and 3rd class) and of Vice-Rector and Sub-Director respectively, it can be confirmed of the 27 senior educational posts considered there is more than 50% female participation in 20 of them: in some there is a very high level such as 100% for the post of Head of Social Services and 81.8% and 83% for the posts of Coordinator and Director of the Literacy Plan respectively. There are also 79.8% in the various Technico-Educational posts. There are six posts with a percentage which varies between 60% and 69% whilst the rest range from 50% to 58%.

One finds the lowest levels of participation in the posts of Technical Secretary, at 20%; of Inspector-General at 12.5% and of General Head of Practical Education with 5.4%.

On the following page will be found the detailed table of Higher Teaching posts in 1984.

Table I

Year 1984

DETAILED TABLE OF SENIOR TEACHING POSTS, OCCUPIED BY FEMALE PERSONNEL, TAKEN FROM THE TOTALS COVERED BY THE BUDGET PLANS FOR EACH BODY.

Title of the post	Total posts in budgets	Total posts held by women	%
TEACHERS			
Rector/Director (1st/3rd)	2902	1804	62.1
Vice-Director	1446	885	67.2
Head, General Technical Educn.	337	11	3.3
Regent	776	444	57.2
Sub-Regent	223	140	62.8
Secretary	2462	1799	73
Pro-Secretary	657	434	66
TECHNICAL TEACHERS			
Primary Supervisor	24	16	66.7
School Organization Supervisor	37	18	48.6
Technical Teacher	22	14	63.6
Teaching Advisor	14	14	100
Sectoral Supervisor	29	11	38
Senior Analyst/Technical PR	421	147	35
Technical Supervision Secretary	39	22	56.4
Auxilliary Tech. Teaching Analyst	16	10	62.5
Teaching Supervisor	164	98	59.7
Technical Teaching Translator	2	-	
Head of Medical Division	1	-	

Table II

Year 1984

DETAILED TABLE OF SENIOR TEACHING POSTS, OCCUPIED BY FEMALE PERSONNEL, TAKEN FROM THE TOTALS COVERED BY THE BUDGET PLANS FOR EACH BODY.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

TEACHERS			
Dean	190	14	7.4
Vice-Dean	115	10	8.7
Rector	66	18	27.2
Vice-Rector	41	13	31.7
Director	54	18	33.3
Vice-Director	32	15	46.9
Regent	54	30	55.5
Sub-Regent	39	18	46.1
Secretary	442	288	65.1
Pro-Secretary	136	112	82.3
TECHNICAL TEACHERS			
Principal Technical Analyst	20	16	80
Aux. Technical Analyst	23	7	30.4

SENIOR TEACHING POSTS - Details of total posts occupied in each Educational Area, with those occupied by female personnel

YEAR 1987

TITLE OF THE POST	BODIES											BODIES																	
	N D Arts Ed		N D Spec Ed		DINEA		CONET		N D Prim Ed		ND Phys Ed	N D Sch Health			N D Agr Ed		SNEP		DINEM		D G Ed Prog		N Literacy C		TOTALS				
	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	Tot. posts	Held by women	%		
Gen/Nat Director	1	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	7	53.8		
Gen/Nat Subdirector	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	8	5	62.5		
Rector/Director (1/3)	12	27	46	40	412	148	464	84	13	8	19	11	-	-	77	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1083	326	30.1		
Vice-Rec/Subdirector	43	26	50	40	-	-	203	45	13	10	40	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	337	137	40.6		
Regent	29	26	2	2	-	-	496	263	3	3	25	13	-	-	27	21	-	-	*2313	*1846	-	-	-	-	582	128	56.3		
Sub-Regent	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	51	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	53	63.8		
Gen Head Prac Ed	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279	15	5.4		
Head, Social Serv	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100		
Secretary	48	42	44	41	260	169	396	242	2	1	31	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	781	519	66.4		
Pro-Secretary	24	17	-	-	-	-	239	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	188	71.5		
TECHNICIANS-EDUCATIONISTS													**	**											2313	1846	79.8		
													395	174											395	174	44		
Gen/Sect Supervisor	2	2	1	1	1	-	5	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	17	10	58.8		
Primary Supervisor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	10	66.7		
School Orgn Supervisor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	11	57.9		
Inspector General	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	12.5		
Sub-Inspector General	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6	40		
Head Super/Inspector	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	1	-	11	5	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	10	35.7		
Inspector/Supervisor	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	6	-	-	44	15	-	-	16	11	59	40	84	60	-	-	-	-	254	112	52		
Senior Analyst	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	15	5	2	-	-	41	23	56		
Principal Analyst	14	14	-	-	21	9	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	-	-	49	34	69.3		
Aux Analyst	-	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	1	-	-	-	18	14	50		
Technical Asst	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	50		
Technical Translator	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-			
Rep Literacy Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	11	6	54.5		
Coordinator, Lit Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	36	44	36	31.8		
Tutor, Lit Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	240	289	240	83		
Technical Sec	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	20		
Educational Tech	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	13	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	18	69		
																			OVERALL TOTAL						6988	4154	59.4		

SUMMARY	Total posts	Held by women	
Teachers	5,743	3,425	59.6%
Tech/Educationists	1,245	729	58.5%
TOTALS	6,988	4,154	59.4%

* Nat Dir Middle Education: Teaching posts, not subdivided
** Nat Dir School Health: Technical Educational posts, not subdivided

- ARTICLE 10 -

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10-8 SEX EDUCATION AND WOMEN.

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- I -

With the object of ensuring the equality of rights of men and women, and with the object of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women in the sphere of education, the Argentinian Government has adopted various measures amongst which may be listed those taken by the following bodies :

THE DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EDUCACION SUPERIOR has laid down that, starting with the 1988 school year, the Instituto Nacional Superior del Profesorado en Lenguas Vivas "Juan Ramón Fernández", where entry to the Departamento de Aplicación was reserved for males, would proceed to register females in all those grades which constitute the Departamento de Aplicación of the same. In the same way it was resolved that, as from the 1988 school year, the Escuela Normal Superior en Lenguas Vivas "John F. Kennedy" would enrol girls and boys in the primary cycle.

For its part the DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EDUCACION PRE-PRIMARIA Y PRIMARIA will comply with what was established by Law 1420, considering the fact that the public primary School must not distance itself from reality by giving education which is discriminated by sex, when in daily activities boys and girls share games, tasks and obligations. And in order that there should be no doubts about the beneficial influence of education, and that the same will not distort the normal environment of the children, and taking into account the increased participation of women in the intellectual, social and political and vocational fields which makes advisable their preparation as from the primary school within a framework of equality of opportunities which the school must amplify and never limit, will provide mixed education in all its establishments.

For its part the authorities of the University of Buenos Aires, taking into account the ratification by the National Congress of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women of the United Nations, and considering :

That in Part III, referring to Education, it is laid down that the States Parties are to adopt appropriate measures to ensure for women :

"Equal rights with men in the field of education by way of the elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education; the same conditions for career and vocational guidance, access to studies and for the achievement of diplomas in educational establishments of all categories and at all levels of teaching."

That as a result it is advisable to begin a study of the distribution of university registrations by sexes with the purpose of analysing the exogenous and endogenous factors which influence the choice of a career and of graduation with the object of contributing towards the development of actions to guide the student, freed from stereotypes, to improve the interest of the students and to achieve a more egalitarian distribution of registration.

That the studies on the social condition of women have only been incorporated in the University by way of partial actions, not inter-connected.

That in the project for the transformation of our society the democratization of educational and work opportunities demands an in-depth analysis of all those forms of differentiation which can operate as an obstacle.

That it is therefore necessary to move forward in the discussion and formulation of proposals which will make it possible to enforce the convention.

RESOLVES :

- To create an advisory committee for drawing up and coordinating projects and actions directed towards eliminating all such discrimination against women as still exists, in this way complying with the ratification of the United Nations' Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

The National Chamber of Deputies is the author of a draft Declaration by which it states that it notes with pleasure that the Executive Power has, through the Ministry of Education and Justice, ensured coeducation, abolishing the existence of those educational establishments under its responsibility which are exclusively restricted to one or other of the sexes.

The Deliberative Council of the City of Buenos Aires has produced a draft communication in which it states that it notes with pleasure that the Executive Department of this Council will work out the necessary measures to comply with Article 10, section "c", of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, ratified by Law 21.179, which lays down that the participating States will adopt appropriate measures for "the elimination of any stereotyped concept of the roles of men and women at all levels and in all forms of education .... in particular, by the revision of textbooks and school programmes and the adaptation of teaching methods".

To this end it will examine in particular the elimination of discriminatory stereotyped models in the representation of men and women in textbooks in the primary schools and the need for the same to reflect the present realities of Argentinian society, and especially that of the City of Buenos Aires.

- II -

10-1 REGISTRATION OF WOMEN FOR VARIOUS LEVELS AND COURSES

Female registration at primary level has remained at a constant level over the last ten years, as can be seen from the table below.

It may be said that the same applies, with slight variations, at other levels as may be observed by comparing the tables giving the figures for pupils registered for the years 1984 to 1986, by sex (uncompleted courses).

From an examination and analysis of the tables showing pupils registered at middle level by sex and by type of course for the years 1984 to 1986 it can be seen that the registration of females, for the various types of education, does not show any great changes between 1984 and 1986.

A clear preference can be seen, in the case of females, for the 'comercial' and 'asistencial' certificates, the figures varying between 57.9% for 'comercial' to 75.81% for 'asistencial' in 1986.

One can also see a reasonably significant percentage under the headings of technical and agricultural courses, varying between 20% and 24% respectively in 1986.

The difference in the percentages under 'Various' should be noted; the figures increased by 100% from 1984 to 1986, with percentages of 22% and 44.05% respectively.

TOTAL REGISTRATION BY SEXES

PRIMARY LEVEL

Year	1976	1983	1984	1986
Total registrations	3,832,360	4,511,122	4,631,367	5,049,653
Males - number	1,979,658	2,313,344	2,371,152	2,584,376
- percentage	52.00	51.00	51.19	51.18
Females - number	1,852,702	2,197,778	2,260,215	2,465,277
- percentage	48.00	49.00	48.80	48.82

10-2 SCHOLARSHIPS GRANTED TO WOMEN

The Instituto Nacional de Crédito Educativo, INCE, gives scholarships to men and women equally. The following table shows slight differences in the figures relating to women, but these represent differences in the level of demand rather than reflecting any discrimination.

SECONDARY LEVEL - REGISTERED PUPILS BY TYPE OF COURSE AND SEX

1984

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	%
GENERAL STUDIES	656.521	249.876	406.645	62
COMMERCIAL	519.396	215.395	304.001	58.5
TECHNICAL	353.653	276.464	77.189	22
AGRICULTURE	26.196	19.922	6.274	24
SOCIAL SERVICES	4.850	1.066	3.784	78
OTHER	1.660	1.297	363	22

SECONDARY LEVEL - REGISTERED PUPILS BY TYPE OF COURSE AND SEX

1986

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	%
GENERAL STUDIES	761.601	277.931	483.670	63.50
COMMERCIAL	611.455	256.879	354.576	57.99
TECHNICAL	391.903	309.705	82.198	20.79
AGRICULTURE	32.675	24.725	7.950	24.33
SOCIAL SERVICES	5.349	1.294	4.055	75.81
OTHER	7.391	4.135	3.256	44.05

TOTAL REGISTERED PUPILS (COURSES NOT COMPLETED)

REGISTERED PUPILS BY SEX -1984

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	%
PRE-PRIMARY	654.645	327.059	327.586	50
PRIMARY	4.631.367	2.371.152	2.260.215	48.80
SECONDARY	1.562.276	764.020	798.256	51
HIGHER	677.535	316.675	360.860	53.26
ARTS	73.378	20.967	52.411	71.42
PARASYSTEMATIC	357.481	129.674	227.807	63.72
TOTAL	7.956.682	3.929.547	4.027.135	50.61

TOTAL REGISTERED PUPILS (COURSES NOT COMPLETED)

REGISTERED PUPILS BY SEX - 1986

	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	%
PRE-PRIMARY	719.928	359.424	360.504	50.07
PRIMARY	5.049.653	2.584.376	2.465.277	48.82
SECONDARY	1.810.374	874.669	935.705	51.68
HIGHER	902.882	423.710	479.172	53.07
ARTS	119.196	33.482	85.714	71.91
PARASYSTEMATIC	365.636	138.636	227.000	82.08
TOTAL	8.967.669	4.414.297	5.277.147	50.77

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE CREDITO EDUCATIVO (INCE)

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND CREDITS FOR 1986, BROKEN DOWN BY SEX

SCHOLARSHIPS	Male	%	Female	%	Total
PRIMARY	3698	50.8	3569	49.1	7262
SECONDARY	3529	50.8	3410	49.1	6939
TOTAL	7222		6979		14201
CREDITS	467		396		863

10-3 WOMEN AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

With reference to the participation of women in the National Council for Technical Education, and analysing the tables submitted by this body, it may be stated in general terms that initial female registration in the Basic Cycle is actually low.

In the tables relating to the Higher Cycle, giving the initial registration by sex and speciality, it can be seen that the highest female percentages are shown in the specialities of Company Administration, Applied Arts and Industrial Design, with percentages varying between 52% and 72%.

One can see lower figures for female registration in the specialities of Geography-Mathematics, Optics, Publicity Design, Food Industries, Advertising and Chemistry, with percentages varying from 20% for Chemistry to 48% in Geo-Mathematics, with very small levels of participation in Automobiles, Electricity, Electrical Engineering and Electronics.

It may be said that the work opportunities in the various occupations, especially those quoted in the last paragraph, give preference to males, so that women are discouraged from certain careers and either abandon them or do not choose them in the first place.

Comparing the initial registration in the Higher Cycle for the years 1984 and 1986 it can be seen that the numbers remain more or less stable, but with increases in Applied Arts from 58% in 1984 to 72% in 1986, and from 37% to 40% in Optics. Similarly, there is a fall in Company Administration and Industrial Design from 69% and 70% respectively in 1984 to figures of 64% and 62% in 1986.

Full tables are given on the following pages for the initial levels of registration in the Higher Cycle from 1975.

HIGHER STUDIES - INITIAL REGISTRATION

BREAKDOWN BY SEX AND SPECIALITY

ABSOLUTE FIGURES AND PERCENTAGES

SPECIALITY	INITIAL REGISTRATION - HIGHER STUDIES								
	1975			1976			1977		
	T	F	%	T	F	%	T	F	%
TOTALS	50045	3522	7	52135	4143	8	55320	4786	8.6
Business Admin.	1906	1624	85.2	2410	2059	85.4	2992	2418	81
Applied Art	67	59	88	54	48	88	41	35	85.4
Computing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building	2373	432	5.2	9019	549	6.1	9778	628	6.4
Ind. Design	120	106	88	103	64	62	90	70	77.8
Pub. Design	147	82	56	155	89	60	718	80	68
Electrical	4193	26	0.6	4195	21	0.5	4145	11	0.3
Electrical Eng.	10084	115	1.1	10639	148	1.4	11125	166	1.5
Electronics	3456	29	0.8	3780	32	0.2	4017	33	0.8
Surveying	175	84	48	212	92	43	192	81	42
Food Ind.	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	12	43
Engineering	13656	91	0.7	14052	105	0.7	14005	105	0.7
Optical	282	117	42	348	118	34	684	256	37
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	8	23
Chemicals	3719	696	19	3047	764	25	3853	819	21
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto Eng.	2485	2	0.08	2610	2	0.08	2596	8	0.3
Jew./Watches	85	31	37	63	21	33	76	24	31
Other	1297	28	2.2	1448	31	2.1	1545	32	2.1

HIGHER STUDIES - INITIAL REGISTRATION

BREAKDOWN BY SEX AND SPECIALITY

ABSOLUTE FIGURES AND PERCENTAGES

SPECIALITY	INITIAL REGISTRATION - HIGHER STUDIES								
	1978			1979			1980		
	T	F	%	T	F	%	T	F	%
TOTALS	55318	4835	8.7	56614	5224	9.2	59559	5535	9.3
Business Admin.	3017	2360	78	3442	2530	74	3795	2684	71
Applied Art	30	26	87	37	31	84	40	35	88
Auto Eng.	2437	11	0.4	2357	10	0.4	2316	8	0.3
Computing	42	11	26	72	15	21	89	16	20
Building	10199	692	7	10677	779	7	12114	933	8
Ind. Design	76	51	67	56	46	82	54	45	83
Pub. Design	124	79	64	103	56	54	127	67	53
Electrical	3936	17	0.4	4037	28	0.7	3993	40	1
Electrical Eng.	10911	173	2	11300	178	2	12225	223	2
Electronics	4139	33	0.8	4110	31	0.7	4287	47	1.1
Surveying	183	83	45	187	96	51	177	78	44
Food Ind.	48	11	23	157	37	24	207	44	21
Engineering	13923	112	0.8	13847	137	0.9	13568	122	0.9
Optical	783	302	39	865	351	41	879	319	36
Advertising	45	5	11	48	6	13	59	8	19
Chemicals	3676	815	22	3580	821	23	3667	799	22
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jew/Watches	65	18	28	75	23	31	77	19	25
Other	1684	36	2	1664	49	3	1885	48	3

HIGHER STUDIES - INITIAL REGISTRATION

BREAKDOWN BY SEX AND SPECIALITY

ABSOLUTE FIGURES AND PERCENTAGES

SPECIALITY	INITIAL REGISTRATION - HIGHER STUDIES								
	1984			1985			1986		
	T	F	%	T	F	%	T	F	%
TOTALS	68187	7794	11,4	68795	8327	12.1	73256	8701	11.9
Business Admin.	5837	4010	69	6540	4458	68	7056	4519	64
Applied Art	69	40	58	69	50	73	57	41	72
Auto Eng.	9348	3	0.1	2230	5	0.3	2470	7	0.2
Computing	814	135	17	1131	178	16	1567	237	15
Building	15590	1368	9	15314	1326	9	15281	1446	9.5
Ind. Design	76	53	70	65	45	69	78	48	62
Pub. Design	115	37	32	120	37	31	148	50	24
Electrical	4105	68	2	3764	38	1	3819	32	1
Electrical Eng.	14200	333	2	14062	405	3	14959	459	3
Electronics	5442	80	1.5	5950	99	2	5945	90	1.3
Surveying	165	79	48	131	60	46	104	50	48
Food Ind.	333	94	28	310	70	23	314	92	29
Engineering	11811	138	1.2	11514	151	1.3	12022	179	1.5
Optical	899	334	37	813	301	37	773	308	40
Advertising	94	29	31	102	32	31	146	34	23
Chemicals	4023	885	22	4076	919	22	4596	928	20
Textiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	4.8
Jew/Watches	61	15	25	43	19	44	31	9	8.9
Other	2205	93	4.2	2561	134	5.2	2869	171	6

BASIC STUDIES

INITIAL REGISTRATION - NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES

YEAR	INITIAL REGISTRATION	FEMALES	%
1975	108726	7016	6.4
1976	111087	6484	5.8
1977	111335	6224	5.6
1978	111047	6311	5.7
1979	107087	6280	5.9
1980	108607	6282	5.8
1981	108919	6505	6.0
1982	113483	8099	7.1
1983	114817	7267	6.3
1984	119811	7723	6.4
1985	129926	8440	6.5
1986	136615	9131	6.7

10-4 WOMEN IN THE UNIVERSITY

Since it is not possible to obtain figures for all the provinces only those relating to total registered students in the years 1984/1986 will be considered.

It may be seen, in the figures relating to Higher Education, which covers both University and Non-University education in the whole of the country, that female registrations remain more or less constant, at 53.26% in 1984 and 53.07% in 1986.

With the aim of identifying the trends an analysis may be made of the figures supplied by the University of Buenos Aires for students leaving the university by speciality and by sex.

It may be seen that the highest percentages for female participation, 80.04% and 82.2%, are found in the Faculty of Philosophy and Arts and in the Psychology course. Following these are, in decreasing order, the Faculty of Odontology and of Pharmacy and Biochemistry with 69.4% and 64% respectively.

In the Faculties of Law and Medicine the percentages for women are slightly higher than those for men, but one may infer some parallelism with figures of 50.8% and 51% respectively. In the Faculty of Architecture the percentage of women graduates is slightly lower, at 47%, and the figure falls again to 42% in the Faculty of Economic Sciences.

One finds a smaller number of women graduates in the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, with 31.4%, and even lower figures in the Faculty of Agronomics, with 23.5%, to the lowest figures of all in the Faculty of Engineering with 19.5%.

10-5 WOMEN IN SCIENTIFIC WORK

When one analyses the statistical tables submitted by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Investigations, which comes under the Secretariat for Science and Technology, in regard to the composition by sex of research workers who are members of the Profession of Scientific and Technological Research Workers, it may be observed that women show a greater degree of interest in the fields of the Medical, Chemical, Biological, Marine, Philosophy, Philology, Law and Political Sciences, going as far as 38.18% in the fields of Economics, Sociology, Public Administration and Education, with a maximum of 49.41% in History and Anthropology. They show less interest in those fields of research work covered by the disciplines of Earth Sciences, Veterinary and Agricultural Sciences, Mathematics and Computer Sciences. Women's participation varies from 23.27% in the fields of Engineering and Technology to 33.33% in Environment and Housing.

There is a much lower level of interest in the Physical Sciences with a participation of only 17%.

In the table relating to those research workers who are members of the Profession of Scientific and Technological Research Worker, broken down by sex and category, it has not been possible to include other data due to the urgency of the request. However to avoid the possibility of reaching equivocal conclusions it is relevant to point out that the large number of women in the catagory of assistant - with numbers falling in the higher categories - does not imply that women remain in this category, since in fact they cannot remain in it for more than five years.

UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES, 1984

GRADUATES BY SUBJECTS AND SEX :

FACULTIES	MEN	%	WOMEN	%	TOTAL
LAW AND SOCIAL SCIENCES	1068	43.1	1405	56.8	2.473
MEDICINE	1177	49.8	1184	49.8	2.361
ENGINEERING	673	84.2	126	15.7	799
PHILOSOPHY AND ARTS	50	21	188	78.9	238
AGRONOMY	165	72.7	62	27.3	227
ECONOMIC SCIENCES	709	59.9	473	40	1.182
ODONTOLOGY	118	37.9	193	62	311
ARCHITECTURE	416	52.1	383	47.9	799
EXACT AND NATURAL SCIENCES	217	47.8	237	52.2	454
PHARMACY AND BIOCHEMISTRY	96	23.6	311	76.4	407
VETERINARY SCIENCES	164	67.2	80	32.8	244
PROFESSIONS					
PSYCHOLOGY	114	23.4	373	76.6	487
SOCIOLOGY	12	50	12	50	24
FOOD ENGINEERING	6	42.8	8	57.1	14

PROFESSIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH WORKERS

BY SEX AND FIELD OF RESEARCH

FIELD OF RESEARCH	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
MEDICAL SCIENCES	190	56.21	148	43.79	338	100
CHEMICAL SCIENCES	163	57.81	119	42.19	282	100
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	147	51.97	134	48.03	281	100
ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY	178	76.73	54	23.27	232	100
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	175	82.16	38	17.84	213	100
EARTH SCIENCES	156	73.93	55	26.07	211	100
HISTORY AND ANTHROPOLOGY	85	50.59	83	49.41	168	100
PHILOSOPHY, PHILOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCES	83	55.33	67	44.67	150	100
ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATION SCIENCES	68	61.82	42	38.18	110	100
AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY SCIENCES	53	74.65	18	25.35	71	100
MARINE SCIENCES	31	58.49	22	41.51	53	100
MATHEMATICS AND COMPUTER SCIENCES	42	76.36	13	23.64	55	100
ENVIRONMENT AND HOUSING	10	66.66	5	33.33	15	100
TOTAL	1381	63.38	798	36.62	2.179	100

CONICET.

PROFESSION OF
SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH
WORKERS

Data as at 28 September 1987

This phenomenon is the consequence of the greater level of participation of women in scientific research work in recent years. It may be observed that in the highest category female participation is really minimal at 4.55%.

10-6 WOMEN IN TEACHING IN ARGENTINA

Female participation in teaching in Argentina is very high, with a total figure of 77.57% in 1986, as may be seen from the table of teaching staff broken down by sex.

The highest level of participation is in Pre-Primary and Primary schools with 99.57% and 92.49% respectively; the figure falls to 78.40% in adult teaching and to 66.27% in the middle schools. At higher education level the percentage falls to 47.30%.

On comparing the percentages for the years 1983 and 1986 it can be seen that female participation fell slightly at the pre-primary and primary levels, from 99.78% and 94.15% respectively in 1983 to figures of 99.55% and 92.49% in 1986. A slight increase may be detected in the middle level which rose from 65.34% in 1983 to 66.27% in 1986, and also a slight increase at the higher level from 45.87% in 1983 to 47.30% in 1986. Finally there was a greater increase in adult education, from 73.80% in 1983 to 78.40% in 1986.

10-7 WOMEN IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORTS AND RECREATION

The NATIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION, SPORTS AND RECREATION is responsible for :

- The training of Human Resources in the speciality within the national jurisdiction (Teaching Institutes).
- The National Centres for Physical Education throughout the country.
- Programmes for Outdoor Life (Camps).
- Programmes for Inter-school Sports Competitions.
- Programmes for Teacher Training, Updating and Further Training.
- Supervision of the field at middle school level (official and private).
- Supervision of the field in those establishments responsible to the National Directorate of Pre-primary and Primary Education.

It should be emphasized that this Body ensures equal rights for men and women; no written standard exists which would determine otherwise, nor is there any situation in reality which provides evidence of any discrimination.

- The officials of this organization have access to its various posts, without discrimination by sex, provided only that they fulfil the requirements fixed by Law 14.473 (Statutes for Teachers). The actual situation shows that there is in fact a higher proportion of women Supervisors.

TEACHING INSTITUTE

Entry to these establishments is without discrimination, being open to both men and to women. In regard to the progress of studies it is only in the sports activities that the classes are grouped by the sexes.

This is free from any stereotyped concepts of masculine and feminine roles, the situation being due to the need to match the sports content of each course to the anatomico-physiological characteristics and the physico-motor-energetics of men and women.

PROFESSIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH WORKERS

BY SEX AND CATEGORY

CATEGORY*	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Assistant	245	49.00	255	51.00	500	100
Deputy	414	58.97	288	41.03	702	100
Independent	367	66.49	185	33.51	552	100
Principal	271	80.41	66	19.58	337	100
Executive	84	95.45	4	4.55	88	100
TOTAL	1381	63.38	798	36.62	2179	100

* Category, according to Grade of Scientific and Technological Research Workers

CONICET.

PROFESSION OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH WORKERS

Data as at 28 September 1987

BREAKDOWN OF TEACHERS BY SEX

YEAR TOTAL TEACHERS

				Pre-Primary			Primary			Middle			Higher			Adult Education		
	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%	Total	Women	%
1976	448,173	342,387	76.00	20,632	20,591	99.80	207,712	192,290	92.58	168,732	104,808	62.12	38,934	15,698	40.00	12,163	9,100	74.62
1983	512,663	399,910	78.00	29,597	29,531	99.78	225,572	212,381	94.15	193,551	126,474	65.34	56,089	25,728	45.87	7,854	5,796	73.80
1986	607,594	471,292	77.57	39,842	39,665	99.55	254,671	235,555	92.49	227,781	150,964	66.27	69,985	33,101	47.30	15,315	12,007	78.40

Furthermore the risk factor operates against the development of mixed sporting activities, where the release of vigour and power as produced by men in their sporting activities differs enormously from that of women, so impeding their experience and eventually their apprenticeship in the sport. In addition to this there are sports which respond neither to the interests nor to the possibilities of women.

NATIONAL CENTRES FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

These establishments develop programmes for physical education, sports, recreation, outdoor life and cultural activities for the community within which they are established. They meet the needs and expectations of the entire population from infants to the retired person.

The population has access to such activities without any form of restriction or discrimination.

PROGRAMMES FOR OUTDOOR LIFE

These meet the requirements of teaching establishments at the primary, middle and higher (official and private) levels. The participating groups depend on the conformation of the population of pupils belonging to the establishment carrying out the activity. As a consequence of this the programme operates no discrimination in terms of sex when proposing or meeting requests for its service.

INTER-SCHOOL SPORTS COMPETITIONS

These are organized at Primary and Middle school level. They meet the sporting interests of the school populations of both sexes.

FURTHER TRAINING OF TEACHERS

According to the particular subject involved these further training activities are directed towards men, women or to both sexes training together. In the latter cases women have equal opportunities, with men, for access to the courses.

SYSTEMATIC SUPERVISION OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION CLASSES

At the middle level of teaching it is laid down that there must be 3 hours weekly of Physical Education, separated by sex for the reasons already set out in the section on the training of human resources. It must be emphasized that the interests, needs and evolutory characteristics of each age group make this separation by sex necessary; this does not represent a criterion of discrimination but, on the contrary, the same aim of offering a suitable physical and sporting education for girls as well as boys by way of the precise selection and utilization of the content of the courses in accordance with the pupils ages and interests.

It may therefore be deduced that this National Directorate does not encounter the problem of discrimination between men and women in any of the programmes which come under its responsibility.

Access, participation and the expression of opinions are open to both sexes.

GENERAL INTER-SCHOOLS COMPETITION - WOMEN - STATISTICAL INFORMATION

OVERALL WOMENS TOTALS

FEDERAL CAPITAL AND GREATER BUENOS AIRES

					DIVISION							
Area	Schools			Total	Juvenile		Inter-mediate		Junior		TOTALS	
	Pri	Off	Oth	schls	T	P	T	P	T	P	Teams	Pupils
Capi-tal	186	100	7	293	304	2939	383	3992	243	2892	930	9823
Gtr. B.A.	268	130	70	468	432	5286	508	7585	458	6634	1398	19505
TOTALS	454	230	77	761	736	8225	891	11577	701	9526	2328	29328

TOTAL WOMEN IN GENERAL COMPETITIONS 1986

- 761 schools competed with 2328 teams and 29328 pupils.
- The largest participation is recorded in the intermediate ('cadetes') division with 11577 pupils, then the juniors ('menores') with 9526 and finally the juveniles ('juveniles') with 8225.
- The Federal Capital accounts for 33.49% of all participants.
- Greater Buenos Aires accounts for 66.50% of all participants.

GENERAL INTER-SCHOOLS COMPETITION - WOMEN - STATISTICAL INFORMATION

TOTAL FEMALES IN SPORTS

GREATER BUENOS AIRES

DIVISION												
Sports	Schools			Total	Juvenile		Inter-mediate		Junior		TOTALS	
	Pri	Off	Oth	schls	T	P	T	P	T	P	Teams	Pupils
Ath-letics	93	66	36	105	70	1511	78	3162	216	3962	364	8635
Volley-ball	169	62	34	496	355	3242	420	3855	239	2187	1014	9284
Hand-ball	6	2	-	8	7	83	10	118	3	35	20	236
Cross-country					-	450	-	450	-	450	-	1350
TOTALS	268	130	70	468	432	5286	508	7585	458	6634	1398	19505

WOMEN IN GREATER BUENOS AIRES

- Largest participation in the intermediate division with 7585 pupils, then junior with 6634 and finally juveniles with 5286 pupils.

- SPORTS WITH THE HIGHEST PARTICIPATION: 1. VOLLEYBALL = 9284 pupils
  2. ATHLETICS = 8635 pupils
  3. CROSS-COUNTRY = 1350 pupils

- SPORT WITH LOWEST PARTICIPATION: HANDBALL = 236 pupils

GENERAL INTER-SCHOOLS COMPETITION - WOMEN - STATISTICAL INFORMATION

TOTAL FEMALES IN SPORTS

FEDERAL CAPITAL ZONE

DIVISION												
Sports	Schools			Total	Juvenile		Inter-mediate		Junior		TOTALS	
	Pri	Off	Oth	schls	T	P	T	P	T	P	Teams	Pupils
Ath-letics	45	29	2	76	51	575	58	1048	57	1103	166	2726
Volley-ball	109	63	5	177	227	2025	287	2469	168	1529	682	6023
Pelota	5	2	-	7	5	50	7	70	2	20	14	140
Swimm.	6	1	-	7	4	93	4	114	4	109	12	316
Hand-ball	9	5	-	14	11	113	21	220	4	46	36	379
Cross-country	5	-	-	5	-	22	-	8	-	7	-	37
Hockey	7	-	-	7	6	61	6	63	8	78	20	202
TOTALS	186	100	7	293	304	2939	383	3992	243	2892	930	9823

WOMEN IN FEDERAL CAPITAL:

+ Greatest participation in intermediate division with 3992 pupils, then juveniles with 2939 and finally juniors with 2892 pupils.

- SPORTS WITH THE HIGHEST PARTICIPATION: 1. VOLLEYBALL = 6023 pupils
  2. ATHLETICS = 2726 pupils
  3. HANDBALL = 316 pupils

- SPORTS WITH LOWEST PARTICIPATION: PELOTA = 140
  NOTE: CROSS-COUNTRY = 37 pupils

GENERAL INTER-SCHOOLS COMPETITIONS - 1986 -

PARTICIPATION - WOMEN -

Statistical information

REGION	ATHLETICS	VOLLEY-BALL	HANDBALL	BASKET-BALL	PELOTA	TOTAL PUPILS
1	1378	4386	-	-	-	5764
2	3319	2369	-	-	432	6120
3	1061	2722	-	118	252	4153
4	1294	456	-	-	-	1750
5	519	771	-	-	288	1578
6	1873	3437	-	-	727	6037
7	457	1332	310	20	60	2179
8	1041	3431	-	108	1172	5752

REGION 1: FEDERAL CAPITAL AND GREATER BUENOS AIRES

REGION 2: CORDOBA and LA RIOJA

REGION 3: MENDOZA - SAN JUAN and SAN LUIS

REGION 4: CHACO - MISIONES and CORRIENTES

REGION 5: SANTA FE and ENTRE RIOS

REGION 6: TUCUMAN - JUJUY - SALTA - SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO - CATAMARCA

REGION 7: NEUQUEN - CHUBUT - RIO NEGRO - SANTA CRUZ - TIERRA DEL FUEGO

REGION 8: PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES and LA PAMPA.

SOFTBALL

This sport does not appear in the programmes of any of the establishments analysed and which are responsible to DINADEA or DNEA. It is most widely played in the Federal Capital, Greater Buenos Aires, the Province of Buenos Aires and La Pampa.

SWIMMING

Amongst the establishments listed and which come under DINADEA and DNEA swimming was available at 45 establishments attended by girls (6.67%).

GYMNASTICS

Gymnastics, as a means or method of education can be seen to be tending to disappear from the schools. Its teaching has begun to be centred on sporting events, Olympic gymnastics and Rhythmic gymnastics. By contrast the process of achieving bodily skills reflects a valorization of the power of girls to train themselves.

VOLLEYBALL

Volleyball is the sport most widely played by women. It is played in 878 establishments (81.29%), including in that number those who play Pelota al Cesto (Pelota Netball). One can observe that its greatest preponderance is at the starting level whilst it is also played at advanced level in a comparatively large number of establishments. Given the difficulty of learning to play it, which is generally found with girls, it is necessary to determine whether the classification of 'advanced' really corresponds to a high level of technique and playing.

BASKETBALL

Basketball is not very widely played in girls' schools. Only 58 (5.37%) of establishments include it in their programmes, and it is not found in those which come under DINADEA and DNEA.

HANDBALL

This is most widely played in those establishments which come under SNEP, where it comes above basketball. It is not recorded in those establishments which were analysed and which are attended by girls and which come under DNEA. Its inclusion is practically nil in those which come under DINEM and CONET.

As far as females are concerned it may be said that it is not played in the regions of Corrientes, Chaco, Misiones, Formosa, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca, Salta and Jujuy; it is not common in the remaining regions and only rises to 11.02% in the Federal Capital and in Greater Buenos Aires.

ATHLETICS

In the case of women this is, proportionately, the third of all chosen sports with 29.07% of the preferences, coming after volleyball and pelota al cesto.

Despite this fact it may be stated that this sport does not show a level of diffusion consonant with the corresponding figures.

HOCKEY

This is played almost exclusively in girls' colleges which come under SNEP, and the majority of these are located in the region comprising the Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

INVESTIGATIONS ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SUBJECT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

SAMPLE : 1233 establishments at middle school level out of a total number of 2417, responsible to the Ministry of Education and Justice and covering the entire country.

BODY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS
CONSEJO NACIONAL DE EDUCACION TECNICA (CONET)	179
DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EDUCACION AGROPECUARIA (DNEA)	16
DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EDUCACION ARTISTICA (DINADEA)	11
DIRECCION NACIONAL DE EDUCACION MEDIA (DINEM)	264
SUPERINTENDENCIA NACIONAL DE ENSEÑANZA PRIVADA (SNEP)	763

WOMEN'S SPORTS ANALYSED

PELOTA AL CESTO

Pelota al cesto (Pelota Netball) is at the present time one of the most widely played games, and its inclusion in the programmes of Physical Education in girls' schools is widespread.

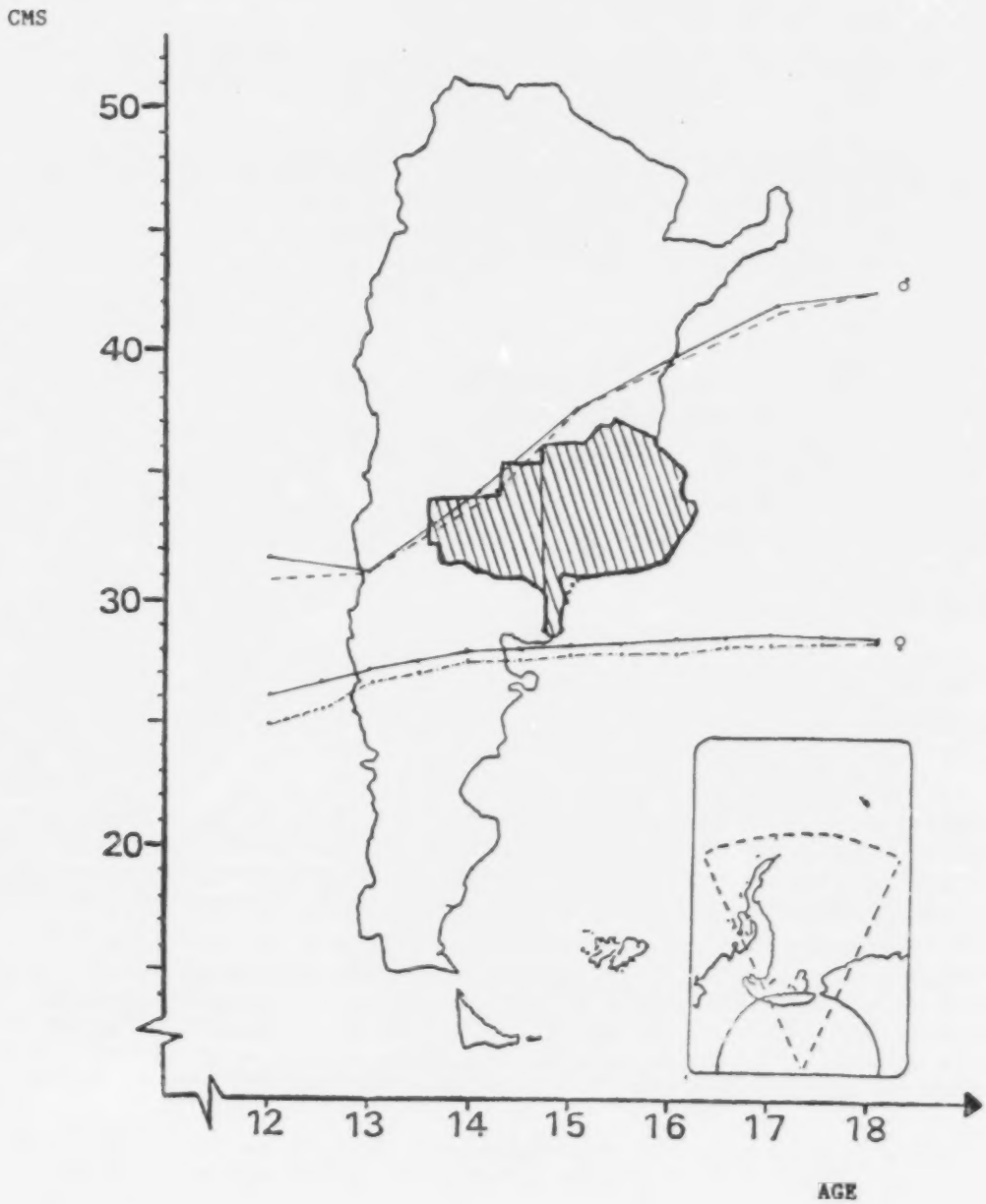
Out of a total of 1080 schools attended by girls it is played at 446 (41.29%): out of this total it is played at advanced level in only 219 schools (20.27%), so that in many cases it is limited to beginners' level.

It is most widespread in the establishments responsible to DNEA (66.66%) and DINEM (59.68%), and is lowest in those under CONET (31.78%) and SNEP (35.90%).

The playing of Pelota al Cesto has fallen off considerably in the Federal Capital and Greater Buenos Aires region, where only 22.05% of the establishments analysed in this region include it in their programmes; the highest indices of its diffusion are found in the region consisting of Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Catamarca, Salta and Jujuy with 81.08%.

POWER OF LOWER LIMBS

COMPARATIVE GRAPH OF THE MEAN VALUES FOR HIGH JUMP IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA



KEY:

——————— MALES, REP. OF ARG.

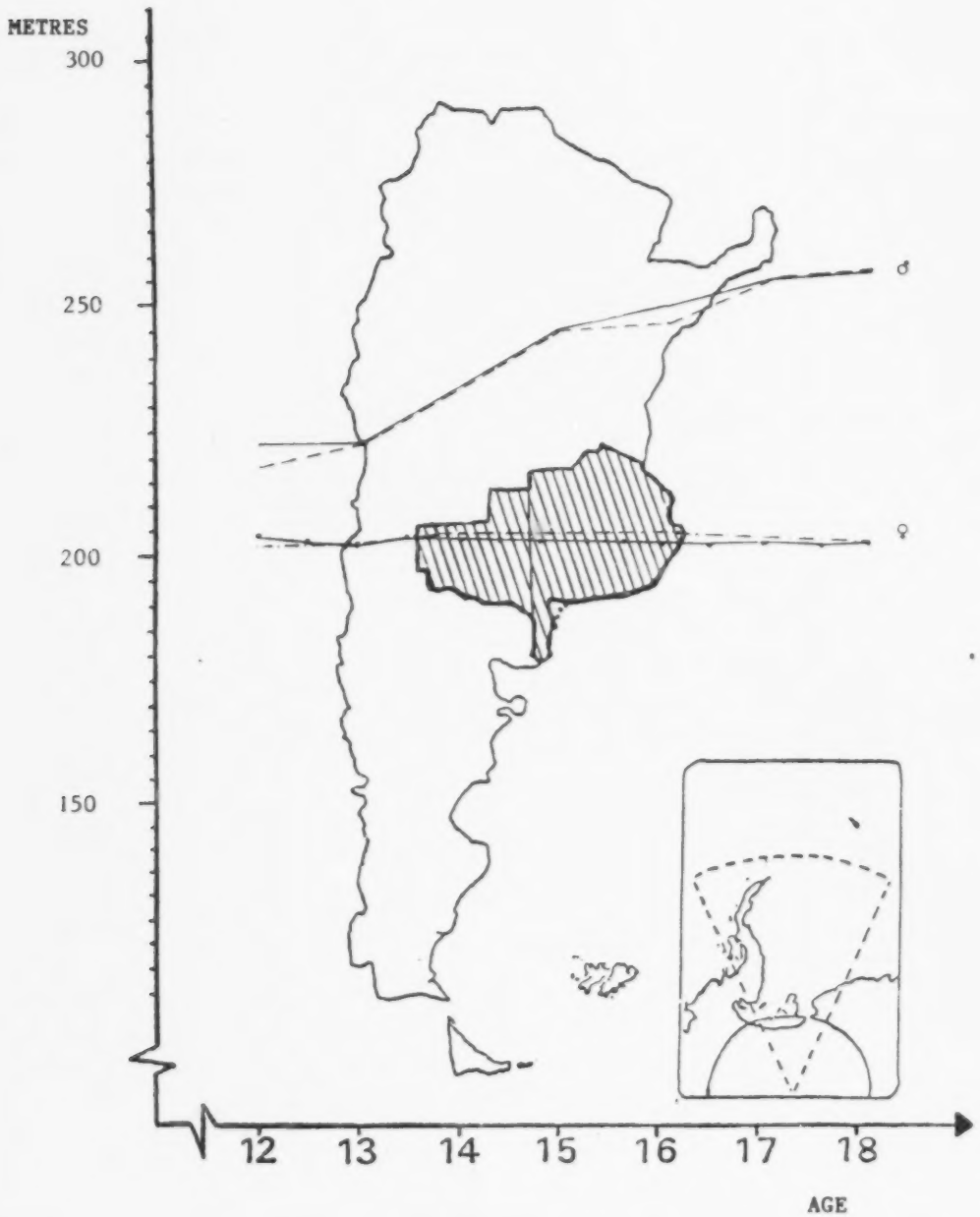
———•——— FEMALES, REP. OF ARG.

- - - - - - - - MALES, REGION SHOWN

———•——— FEMALES, REGION SHOWN

ANAEROBIC STRENGTH

COMPARATIVE GRAPH OF MEAN VALUES FOR DISTANCE RUN IN 40 SECONDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA



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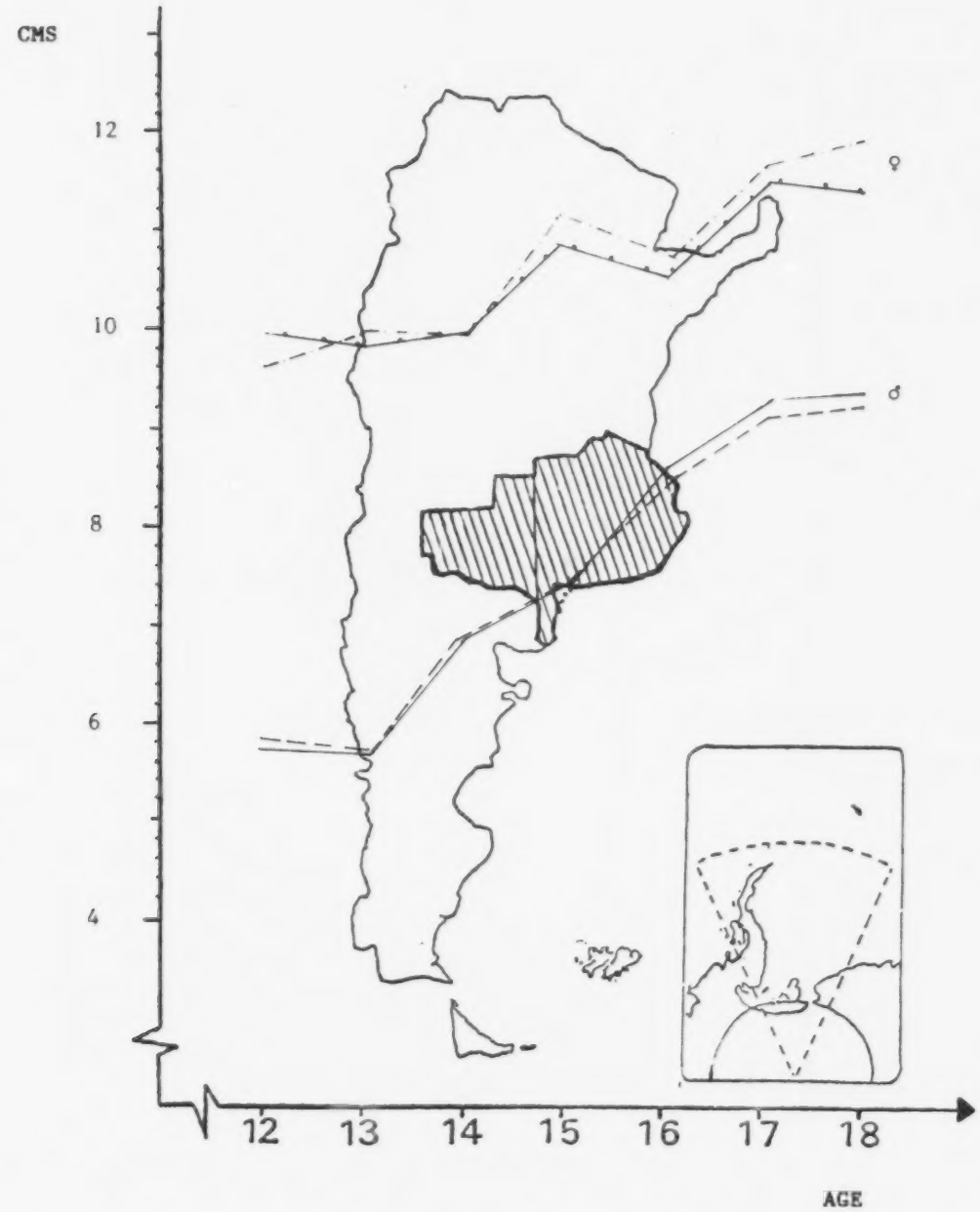
——•——•—— FEMALES, REP. OF ARG.

– – – – – – MALES, REGION SHOWN

—·—·—·— FEMALES, REGION SHOWN

FLEXIBILITY

COMPARATIVE GRAPH OF MEAN VALUES OF TRUNK BENDING IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA



KEY:

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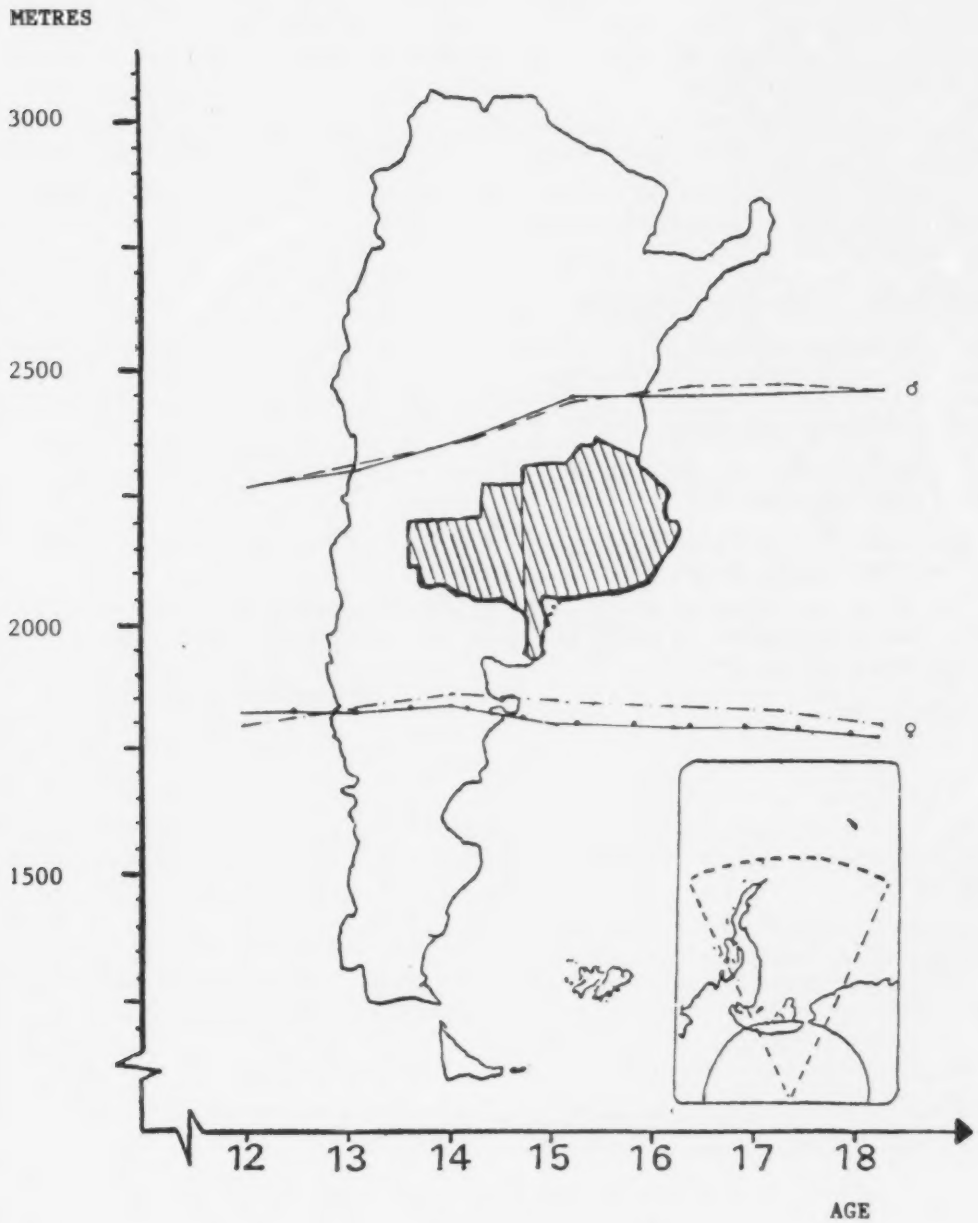
———•——— FEMALES, REP. OF ARG.

– – – – – MALES, REGION SHOWN

–·–·–·– FEMALES, REGION SHOWN

AEROBIC STRENGTH

COMPARATIVE GRAPH OF MEAN VALUES OF DISTANCE RUN IN 12 MINUTES IN THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA



KEY:

MALES, REP. OF ARG.

FEMALES, REP. OF ARG.

MALES, REGION SHOWN

FEMALES, REGION SHOWN

WOMEN IN SPORTS

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

PHYSICAL APTITUDE

1. An investigation was carried out on 34,450 pupils at middle school level, throughout the whole contry.

This was based on taking four anthropometric measurements and six tests of physical aptitude relating to force, aerobic and anaerobic strength and flexibility, so selected to provide the best overall demonstration of their level of physical aptitude.

The results show the differences which exist in regard to the development of physical aptitude of secondary students in various regions of the country.

They form an indicator of the present state of basic physical training in Argentina, for use in launching education policies for the health of the school population.

CONCLUSIONS FROM THE INVESTIGATION

1. They provide evidence of a low level of physical aptitude in students at the middle level, being found to be much lower than the means reached by students in European countries or in the United States where this type of investigation has been carried out.

2. In girls between 13 and 18 years of age a favourable development in physical qualities was not observed.

3. In the graphical representations the curves corresponding to the development of females are practically horizontal.

The situation detected in this way makes it possible to infer that the Physical Education which is being given is, in general terms, inadequate to meet the needs of the pupils.

IV

10-8 SEX EDUCATION AND WOMEN

The Dirección Nacional de Sanidad Escolar (National Directorate for Pupils' Health) started to implement, two years ago, a pilot-scale experiment in Sex Education for :

a) the student population in middle education;
b) middle level teachers;
c) health teams (doctors - social assistants - psychologists and gynaecologists) from the various disciplines of this National Directorate;
d) Kindergarten teachers;
e) Parents;
f) Students in the Basic University Cycle;
g) Students at Physical Education Teaching Colleges.

PROVINCIAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTES

STATISTICS COVERING THE NATIONAL PHYSICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTES (INEF) Source: Div.Form.Doc. y Tecn.
Students leaving - Years 1981 to 1986

INEF	SEX	1981			1982			1983			1984			1985			1986		
		TEACHER	LECT.		TEACHER	LECT.		TEACHER	LECT.		TEACHER	LECT.		TEACHER	LECT.		TEACHER	LECT.	
R Brest	M	26	51		43	13		76	74		79	80		60	81		122	88	
Cap.Fed.		63	91		71	13		116	122		149	155		116	134		199	152	
	F	37	40		28	-		40	48		70	75		56	53		97	64	
M Belgr	M	16	22		16	6		12	25		5	29		33	24		27	33	
S Fdo BA		52	78		44	15		43	65		23	38		84	62		72	88	
	F	36	56		28	9		31	40		18	9		51	38		45	85	
J Coll	M	25	17		34	38		12	22		52	36		40	39		32	26	
Mandoze		75	52		64	87		25	51		90	75		83	69		70	67	
	F	50	35		30	49		13	29		38	39		43	30		38	41	
San Juan	M	20	24								10			11	15		7	13	
		56	49								24			20	135		22	29	
	F	36	25								14			9	20		15	16	
Zubiaur	M	13	6		6	8		10	11		15	6		10	5		19	18	
Gguay ER		20	14		8	9		21	20		27	15		30	12		34	43	
	F	7	8		2	1		11	9		12	9		20	7		15	25	
Catamar	M													4			7	8	
														8			14	17	
	F													4			7	9	
C Rivad	M																6		
Chubut																	8		
	F																2		
F Dicken	M																		
Cap.Fed.	F																		
Avellan	M																		
Bs.As.	F																		
C Vasqu	M	50	30		33	42		7	29		16	56		43	29		70	67	
Sta.Fe		96	77		77	76		11	59		43	107		76	60		126	137	
	F	46	47		44	34		4	30		27	51		33	31		56	70	
TOTAL	M	150	150		132	107		117	161		177	207		201	193		270	253	
		362	361		264	200		216	317		356	390		417	372		545	533	
	F	212	211		132	93		99	156		179	183		216	179		275	280	

The working strategy is directed towards Primary Health Care, that is to say a programme of actions tending to develop activities in Health Education. The task will be programmed as participative workshops, the axis of which will be established in the protagonism and the ideologies of the participants. It will involve working with the experiences, problems and fears which this problem implies during the adolescent stage.

The project theoretically subsumes the definiiition of sexuality as an integral concept, taken as the starting point of human nature, treating man as a bio-psycho-social unity.

It defines man as a specific being whose behaviour is based on the culture to which he belongs and his sex, age, socio-economic level, his place in history, etc.

Sexuality is the total behavioural pattern of a human being, not solely his genital behaviour. It is the total expression of the person, the expression of feelings and values. The aim is to train men and women who are free and responsible for their personal and social behaviour and, as a consequence, responsible for their own sexuality.

It is important to include in the school these spaces for reflection which transform the existing school into an institution which daily presumes the reality of today's world, the needs of the surrounding community, the problems of family life, the changes in women's roles and, therefore and as a consequence of these, of changes in men's roles and the new models for couples and families. Priority is given to the subject of Family Planning as a means of facilitating a free decision on the part of couples to have the children they desire and when they desire them.

It considers Family Planning as a human right of couples and, above all, a new situation giving value to the taking of decisions by the woman.

The right to her body is a human right of the Woman :

a) the right to understand the functioning of her own body;
b) the right to separate sex for pleasure from sex for reproduction;
c) the right to choose the time for her maternity and the spacing of her pregnancies;
d) the right to choose a free and responsible sexuality under equal conditions with men.

The theme of the women's rights, their increasing involvement and inclusion in scientific-technical, cultural and working areas, etc., and the consequences to which this leads to the relationships between couples and the establishment of new pairings, the redefining of the masculine role which this implies, are aspects which are present in all the sexuality workshops carried out with adolescents.

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- ARTICLE 11 -

ANNEX TO : INTERNAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK (Original text, pages 23 to 33)

11-1 WOMEN IN THE URBAN LABOUR MARKET

11-2 STATISTICAL DATA (up to APRIL 1987)

11-3 STATISTICAL DATA ON THE EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WOMEN FOR WORK IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR, OR IN THE SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES.

II-1 - WOMEN IN THE URBAN LABOUR MARKET

I - LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION
II - LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT
III - SOME EXPLANATORY HYPOTHESES

I LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION

It is of interest to take into account the levels of participation by ages then to highlight some important aspects of the behaviour of women in regard to the incorporation of men in the labour market, inferring from that the effects which their family and income situation exercise on the decision of women to work.

In Greater Buenos Aires the group from 19 to 29 years of age maintains its levels, whilst the group from 30 to 49 years of age, which is typical in regard to the incorporation of women as additional workers in the family group, shows a falling-off in the levels of employment which could be due to discouragement in the face of the lack of work opportunities.

II LEVELS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Analysis of the unemployment of women over the years shows a phenomenon which must be emphasized. In effect the specific levels of female unemployment show greater oscillations than the male and total levels, emphasizing in this regard the greater influence exerted by factors of a conjugal or frictional character. This finding is consistent with other statements made in regard to the greater sensitivity of this group as compared with men where entering or leaving the economically active group is concerned, and depending on their expectations regarding the behaviour of the labour market.

In recent years a change has become evident in the distribution of female labour in the various branches of activity. This change has been shown fundamentally in the fall in female employment in manufacturing industry and and the increase in employment in the services sector.

III SOME EXPLANATORY HYPOTHESES

The change in the distribution of female activity in the various activity sectors, with the greater part of the incorporation of women into the labour market being in the financial and commercial sectors, and with the corresponding reduction in the percentages in the manufacturing industries, may be due at least in part to the transfer into domestic service, whilst one cannot expect a movement to the commercial and financial sectors by the personnel working in factories. In this case there would operate a recession in feminine economic activity, involving passing from one activity which requires a certain level of skill to unskilled work, which implies the underutilization of manpower, and to this is added the loss of social security and protection.

This behaviour, in the face of the characteristics of the demand, makes it possible for women to adjust their participation, moving into those branches which, depending on the existing economic situation, offer the higher levels of relative entries.

Summarizing, therefore, the reduction in family incomes in recent years has induced women, after a fall in the levels of their incorporation, to include themselves in the labour market. At the same time there has been a decline in the demand for manpower which affects to a greater extent those branches with the highest concentration of feminine activity.

11-2

- ARTICLE 11 -

STATISTICAL DATA

TABLE 1 - Continuing survey of households
TOTAL POPULATION, CLASSIFIED BY ACTIVITY AND IN TERMS OF SEX AND AGE
April 1987
Greater Buenos Aires
(including Federal Capital)

	TOTAL	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION			NON-ACTIVE POPULATION
		TOTAL	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	
TOTAL	10,775,601	4,409,790	4,173,454	236,336	6,365,811
15 to 19	880,695	314,775	260,873	53,902	565,920
20 to 34	2,256,230	1,670,292	1,569,368	100,924	585,938
35 to 49	1,995,911	1,435,535	1,391,825	43,710	560,376
50 to 64	1,597,776	821,904	797,924	23,980	775,872
OTHERS	4,044,989	167,284	153,464	13,820	3,877,705
WOMEN	5,618,418	1,598,910	1,489,718	109,192	4,019,508
15 to 19	454,389	116,947	83,703	33,244	337,438
20 to 34	1,171,450	662,958	613,614	49,344	508,492
35 to 49	1,055,552	522,341	504,900	17,441	533,211
50 to 64	871,499	259,435	250,914	8,251	612,064
OTHERS	2,065,532	37,229	36,587	642	2,028,303
MEN	5,156,541	2,810,880	2,683,736	127,144	2,345,661
15 to 19	423,310	197,828	177,170	20,658	228,482
20 to 34	1,084,780	1,007,334	955,754	51,580	77,446
35 to 49	940,359	913,194	886,925	26,269	27,165
50 to 64	726,277	562,469	547,010	15,459	163,808
OTHERS	1,978,815	130,055	116,877	13,178	1,848,760

(1) Out of the total economically active population those who are employed represent 71.85%.

(2) Account must be taken of the fact that out of the total female population approximately 71.54% are non-active, and of this 71.54% approximately 50.46% represent women less than 15 years of age or older than 65.

Female work is largely centred on unremunerated household activities, which ease the domestic economy, especially in those cases where the women are over 60 years of age (weaving, cooking, etc.).

Furthermore account must be taken of the fact that many females between 6 and 12 and between 13 and 17 years of age (under the "others" heading) participate in the educational process (Primary and Secondary School) on an almost exclusive basis.

A similar reasoning operates in the case of that group of women (generally between 18 and 24 years of age) who are pursuing tertiary studies.

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From another standpoint we should note an initiative of the National Institute for Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) :

Taking into account the importance of the social indicators in understanding the position of women in the various areas of social life, and knowing that there are conceptual and methodological difficulties in arriving at an accurate evaluation of the same, deriving from the cultural biases which operate throughout the entire process of determining and producing these statistics, it is important to highlight the Seminar organized by INDEC in October 1986. In this Seminar, preparatory to the 1990 Census, a series of papers were given which pointed out from different standpoints the need to overcome the invisibility of feminine work in many of the official statistics.

The occasion was therefore taken to demonstrate the magnitude of the under-registration of women's work, arising from a trial in which parallel use was made of the traditional census techniques and an alternative proposal designed to correct some of the biases of the former.

In the latter were included recommendations emanating from international bodies, designed to revise the concepts and methods in force in such a way as to be able to improve the measurement and the conceptualization of the participation of women in economic activities.

Given the importance that such realistic information would have for the efficient formulation of policies directed towards women it was felt to be an auspicious fact that this problem is now starting to form part of those discussions which serve as the preliminary to the launching of the 1990 Census. From this point of view the inclusion of similar questions in the Seminar mentioned above is a sign of the growing appreciation of the situation by those responsible for carrying out censuses in Argentina.

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TABLE 2 - Continuing survey of households

ESTIMATES OF THE FEMALE POPULATION BY ACTIVITY (PERIOD 1974-87)

Greater Buenos Aires

(including Federal Capital)

PERIOD	TOTAL	ECONOM. ACTIVE POPULATION			NON-ACTIVE POPULATION	UNSPEC-IFIED POPUL.
		TOTAL	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED		
OCT 1974	4,837,538	1,199,993	1,151,210	48,783	3,626,685	10,860
OCT 1975	4,861,742	1,159,377	1,108,597	50,780	3,682,379	19,986
OCT 1976	4,843,762	1,146,682	1,062,580	84,102	3,665,778	31,302
OCT 1977	4,883,710	1,162,211	1,110,651	51,560	3,671,629	49,870
OCT 1978	4,724,114	1,216,302	1,179,468	36,834	3,472,797	35,015
OCT 1979	4,451,248	1,116,131	1,085,784	30,347	3,283,509	51,608
OCT 1980	4,961,051	1,225,019	1,182,930	42,089	3,678,489	57,543
OCT 1981	5,138,015	1,283,413	1,215,761	67,652	3,811,258	43,344
OCT 1982	5,184,372	1,311,976	1,252,888	59,088	3,851,213	21,183
OCT 1983	5,318,270	1,224,715	1,175,678	49,037	4,081,744	11,811
OCT 1984	5,226,966	1,272,914	1,216,518	56,396	3,923,641	30,411
OCT 1985	5,291,453	1,350,817	1,288,987	61,830	3,924,682	15,954
OCT 1986	5,416,246	1,439,813	1,369,729	70,084	3,976,433	-
APR 1987	5,617,820	1,598,583	1,489,416	109,167	4,018,596	641

-CONTINUING SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS-

Greater Buenos Aires

(including Federal Capital)

TABLE 3 -

- Levels of activity by sex, and by sex and age (Period 1974-87)

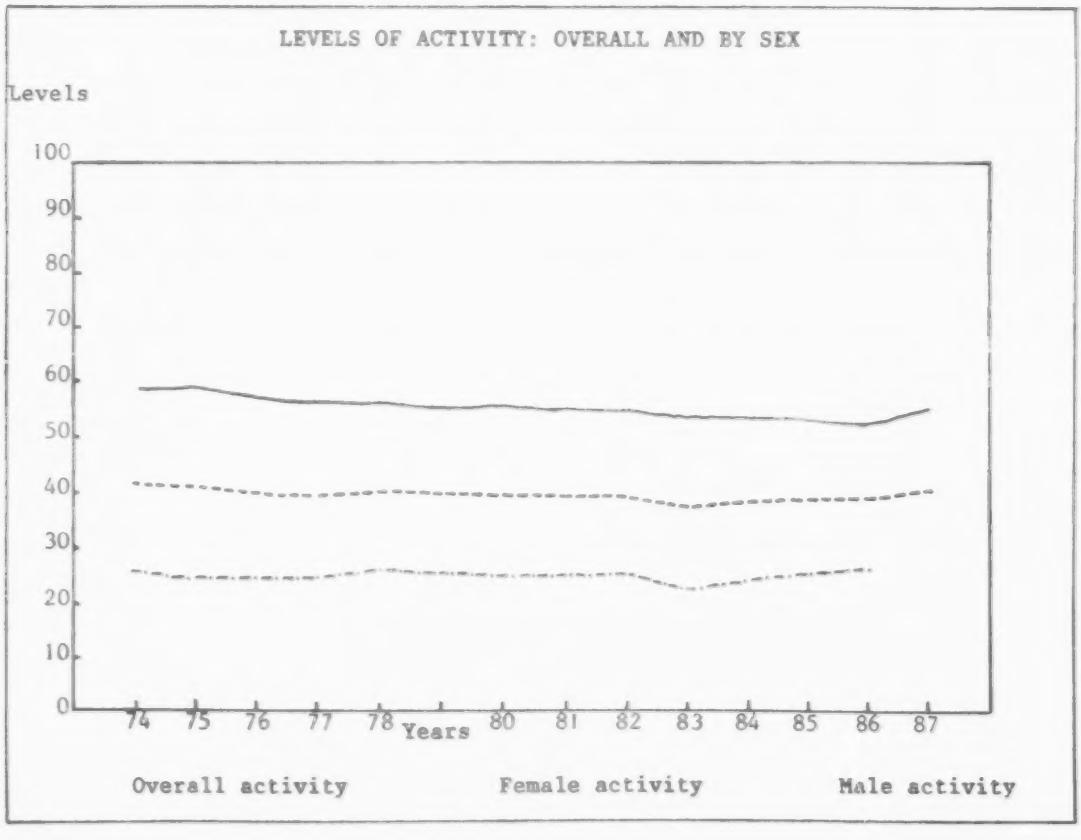
Period	Women	Age			
		15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64
October 1974	24.8	32.9	50.2	35.7	21.3
October 1975	23.8	33.7	46.5	35.4	22.1
October 1976	23.7	33.7	48.1	34.6	19.7
October 1977	23.8	31.5	46.8	37.7	20.7
October 1978	25.7	35.2	49.2	42.2	24.1
October 1979	25.1	32.6	50.3	40.4	23.5
October 1980	24.7	29.1	50.6	41.0	23.0
October 1981	25.0	29.0	48.6	41.5	24.2
October 1982	25.3	27.0	51.2	43.0	23.6
October 1983	23.0	24.7	47.9	38.9	23.8
October 1984	24.4	26.8	50.5	42.3	22.4
October 1985	25.5	25.2	51.1	44.5	25.5
October 1986	26.6	26.1	49.8	48.4	30.3
April 1987	28.5	25.7	56.6	49.5	29.8

-CONTINUING SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS-

TABLE 4 -

- Levels of activity by sex, and by sex and age (Period 1974-87)

Period	Men	Age			
		15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64
October 1974	58.0	54.3	93.2	98.4	77.3
October 1975	58.2	52.0	94.1	98.3	83.1
October 1976	56.5	45.7	92.4	96.1	79.6
October 1977	55.6	45.3	93.3	95.6	78.3
October 1978	55.6	46.3	94.2	96.7	77.5
October 1979	55.0	48.6	92.2	96.9	79.1
October 1980	55.2	47.8	93.9	96.4	78.7
October 1981	54.4	42.7	92.7	96.4	76.3
October 1982	54.5	41.8	93.0	97.5	76.5
October 1983	53.2	42.8	89.9	97.5	75.5
October 1984	53.4	45.1	93.3	96.2	74.3
October 1985	52.9	42.6	92.2	95.7	76.9
October 1986	52.3	41.5	92.6	96.3	76.8
April 1987	54.5	46.4	92.9	97.1	77.4



-CONTINUING SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS-

Greater Buenos Aires

(including Federal Capital)

TABLE 5 -

- Levels of overall and specific employment by age (Period 1974-87)

Period	General	Age			
		15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64
October 1974	97.6	91.9	97.7	98.4	98.7
October 1975	97.2	88.1	97.3	98.6	99.1
October 1976	96.0	88.3	95.4	97.9	98.0
October 1977	97.7	90.9	97.9	98.5	98.9
October 1978	98.1	93.4	98.3	98.8	99.1
October 1979	97.9	96.3	97.8	99.0	97.6
October 1980	97.7	93.2	97.5	98.5	98.8
October 1981	95.0	85.8	94.9	96.3	96.1
October 1982	96.3	89.3	96.1	97.0	97.5
October 1983	96.9	87.8	96.2	98.6	98.4
October 1984	96.4	86.5	96.4	97.6	98.4
October 1985	95.1	82.1	95.2	97.4	96.1
October 1986	95.6	84.7	95.6	98.2	95.7
April 1987	94.6	82.9	94.0	97.0	97.1

-CONTINUING SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS-

Greater Buenos Aires

(including Federal Capital)

TABLE 6 -

- Levels of specific employment by sex, and by sex and age (Period 1974-87)

Period	Women	Age			
		15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64
October 1974	95.9	87.5	96.4	96.8	98.1
October 1975	95.6	84.5	96.4	98.3	98.8
October 1976	92.7	85.1	91.9	95.6	97.5
October 1977	95.6	88.6	96.3	95.4	98.8
October 1978	97.0	91.9	98.2	96.9	98.6
October 1979	97.3	98.3	96.7	98.1	96.3
October 1980	96.6	94.5	95.9	97.9	98.4
October 1981	94.7	83.1	95.8	95.7	95.9
October 1982	95.5	90.4	94.9	96.3	97.4
October 1983	96.0	83.5	95.6	99.1	97.1
October 1984	95.6	82.1	96.0	97.8	97.9
October 1985	95.4	84.4	94.8	97.2	98.4
October 1986	95.1	87.2	93.1	98.4	97.1
April 1987	93.2	71.6	92.6	96.7	96.7

-CONTINUING SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS-

Greater Buenos Aires

(including Federal Capital)

TABLE 7 -

- Levels of specific employment by sex, and by sex and age (Period 1974-87)

Period	Men	Age			
		15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64
October 1974	98.4	94.8	98.5	99.1	98.9
October 1975	97.9	90.5	97.8	98.7	99.2
October 1976	97.5	91.1	97.5	98.9	98.2
October 1977	98.6	92.6	98.8	99.8	98.9
October 1978	98.7	94.6	98.4	99.7	99.3
October 1979	98.3	94.9	98.5	99.4	98.0
October 1980	98.2	92.4	98.5	98.8	98.9
October 1981	95.1	87.7	94.4	96.5	96.1
October 1982	96.7	88.6	96.9	97.3	97.6
October 1983	97.3	90.4	96.6	98.4	98.9
October 1984	96.8	89.2	96.7	97.5	98.6
October 1985	95.0	80.8	95.4	97.6	95.2
October 1986	95.8	83.1	97.3	98.1	95.1
April 1987	95.5	89.6	94.9	97.1	97.3

-CONTINUING SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS-

Greater Buenos Aires

(including Federal Capital)

TABLE 8 -

- Level of overall and specific unemployment by age (Period 1974-87)

Period	General	Age			
		15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64
October 1974	2.4	8.1	2.3	1.6	1.3
October 1975	2.8	11.9	2.7	1.4	0.9
October 1976	4.0	11.7	4.6	2.1	2.0
October 1977	2.3	9.1	2.1	1.5	1.1
October 1978	1.9	6.6	1.7	1.2	0.9
October 1979	2.1	3.7	2.2	1.0	2.4
October 1980	2.3	6.8	2.5	1.5	1.2
October 1981	5.0	14.2	5.1	3.5	3.9
October 1982	3.7	10.7	3.9	3.0	2.5
October 1983	3.1	12.2	3.8	1.4	1.6
October 1984	3.6	13.5	3.6	2.4	1.6
October 1985	4.9	17.9	4.8	2.6	3.9
October 1986	4.4	15.3	4.4	1.8	4.3
April 1987	5.4	17.1	6.0	3.0	2.9

-CONTINUING SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS-

Greater Buenos Aires

(including Federal Capital)

TABLE 9 -

- Level of overall and specific unemployment by sex (Period 1974-87)

Period	Overall	Men	Women
October 1974	2.4	1.6	4.1
October 1975	2.8	2.1	4.4
October 1976	4.0	2.5	7.3
October 1977	2.3	1.4	4.4
October 1978	1.9	1.3	3.0
October 1979	2.1	1.7	2.7
October 1980	2.3	1.8	3.4
October 1981	5.0	4.9	5.3
October 1982	3.7	3.3	4.5
October 1983	3.1	2.7	4.0
October 1984	3.6	3.2	4.4
October 1985	4.9	5.0	4.6
October 1986	4.4	4.2	4.9
April 1987	5.4	4.5	6.8

TABLE 10 -

-CONTINUING SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS-

Greater Buenos Aires

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY, ACCORDING TO SEX AND AGE

April 1987

	TOTAL POPULATION	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION			NON-ACTIVE POPULATION
		TOTAL	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	
TOTAL	3,108,260	2,267,971	2,199,348	68,623	830,754
15 to 19	12,017	7,470	6,782	688	4,637
20 to 34	590,353	571,905	556,687	15,218	17,204
35 to 49	996,094	951,765	924,736	27,029	41,191
50 to 64	875,961	618,635	600,563	18,072	252,787
OTHERS	633,745	118,196	110,580	7,616	514,935
WOMEN	601,493	249,379	237,592	11,787	351,485
15 to 19	2,603	1,314	626	688	1,289
20 to 34	50,961	41,516	39,564	1,952	9,445
35 to 49	134,368	112,741	108,868	3,873	21,627
50 to 64	187,583	78,653	74,021	4,632	108,301
OTHERS	225,978	15,155	14,513	642	210,823
MEN	2,506,767	2,018,592	1,961,756	56,836	479,269
15 to 19	9,504	6,156	6,156	-	3,348
20 to 34	539,392	530,389	517,123	13,266	7,759
35 to 49	861,726	839,024	815,868	23,156	19,564
50 to 64	688,378	539,982	526,542	13,440	144,486
OTHERS	407,767	103,041	96,067	6,974	304,112

-CONTINUING SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS-

Greater Buenos Aires

(including Federal Capital)

TABLE 11-

- Levels of overall and specific unemployment of heads of households, by sex and age (Period 1974-87)

Period	Overall	Men	Women	Age	
				20 to 34	35 to 49
October 1974	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.2
October 1975	1.3	1.1	2.5	1.5	1.6
October 1976	1.6	1.4	2.6	0.7	1.6
October 1977	1.0	0.6	3.3	0.8	0.8
October 1978	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.3
October 1979	1.2	1.0	4.9	0.4	0.8
October 1980	1.2	1.0	2.0	0.7	1.4
October 1981	3.3	3.1	5.8	3.0	3.0
October 1982	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.5
October 1983	1.7	1.5	3.4	2.4	1.8
October 1984	2.3	2.2	4.7	2.9	2.1
October 1985	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.6
October 1986	3.2	3.1	3.5	2.2	2.0
April 1987	3.0	2.8	4.7	2.7	2.8

-CONTINUING SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS-

Greater Buenos Aires

(including Federal Capital)

TABLE 12 -

Unemployed heads of households as percentage of total unemployed
(Period 1974-87)

Period	Unemployed heads of households as % of total unemployed
October 1974	21.9
October 1975	25.9
October 1976	22.7
October 1977	23.6
October 1978	21.2
October 1979	25.5
October 1980	26.5
October 1981	35.9
October 1982	32.6
October 1983	29.1
October 1984	33.6
October 1985	35.2
October 1986	37.0
April 1987	29.0

II-3 THE EMPLOYMENT AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF WOMEN FOR ACTIVITIES IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR OR EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES

It is proposed in this section to characterise :

1) the distribution of female participation by groups of occupations in the various branches of activity;
2) the educational profile evidenced by women in the tertiary sector; and
3) to develop certain general considerations concerning the impact which technological innovations produce on the employment of women.

1) The distribution of female participation by groups of occupations (considering the Manufacturing Industry and the Services Sector)

The occupational groups which absorb most women are : domestic service personnel, teachers and clerks.

The first of these groups accounts for some 50% in the domestic service branch.

In regard to the teachers the concentration is, as would be expected, in the Public Education branch.

In the case of the clerks whilst the highest percentage are to be found in the cumulated services the greatest relative weight is in the areas of Public Administration, Defence and Public Education (23.6%).

The occupational groups with the lowest incorporation of women are those which comprise Officials, Directors and Managers, Plant Heads and Supervisors, and Peasants.

The group of Officials shows its highest concentration in the overall services sector, but more especially in Public Administration, Defence and Public Education (29.3%). In the case of Plant Heads and Supervisors the greatest weight is shown in the Manufacturing Industry (53.8%), a situation which is repeated in the case of the peasants (62%).

2) Educational profiles in the tertiary sector

When the structure of the economically active population is analysed by activity in the services sector in particular a series of considerations may be drawn from those occupational groups with the highest level of absorption of women.

In the branch of Financial Establishments, Insurance and Property the occupational group of clerks accounts for 51% in the case of women: if men and women are included this only accounts for 29.5% (TABLE I), which means that there is a higher relative participation of women within this branch in the group of clerks.

With reference to the educational level attained by the women in this branch the group of clerks who have completed their secondary education accounts for 45.3%; in the case of those engaged in accounting work 56.7% of the total have reached this level.

In the activities linked with Public Administration, Defence and Public Education the occupational group which accounts for the majority of the women is that of teachers (51.3%), or 27.5% of the total (TABLE I). From this it may be deduced the female sector accounts for the greater relative participation in this group, and makes it possible to confirm the early

incorporation of women in the labour market as a function of their different life cycles. A further explanation is to be found in the cultural and idiosyncratic characteristics of Argentinian society which has concentrated the teaching role in the hands of women since the last century, being visualized by the middle classes as the "only" professional option for girls.

The great majority of teachers have completed their secondary education (64%), a figure which is only 39% in the case of clerks (TABLE III). This is noteworthy since in Argentina, since 1970, the training of teachers is at tertiary level, so these figures indicate the advanced age of the women who work in this occupational group. Note must also be taken of the fact that those leaving the tertiary level of education have had difficulty in finding teaching posts during the last decade.

As regards the Social and Communal Services branch, the occupational group which accounts for about 46% of all the groups, this relates in the case of women to nurses, midwives and other specialities, a group which altogether represents 35%, indicating a greater relative participation of women (TABLE I). The next group in this branch in order of importance is that of clerks, with 22% for women and 19% on the total.

This group of nurses, midwives, etc. have mostly completed their primary education (42%). Clerks in this branch show the highest concentration at the completed secondary level (33%) (TABLE IV).

In the case of the Other Social and Communal Services the occupational group with the largest participation of women is that of special workers in the services (39%), which represents 29% of the total. Similar characteristics are shown in the group of clerks with 28% and 22% of the total (TABLE I).

There is a similar educational relationship in this branch to the previous branch, that is to say the prevalent characteristics of completed primary education in the case of the nurses and completed secondary education in the case of the clerks (TABLE V).

The Domestic Service branch has a very considerable weight within the female economically active population (see point I of the present work). The workers in this branch form the group of lowest educational level, 42.6% not having completed the primary level and 34.3% having completed it (TABLE VI).

When we consider the branch of services in their totality the largest occupational group where women are concerned is that of domestic service personnel (38.7%), or 20.8% on the total, which indicates the relative weight of women within this group (TABLE I).

Next in order of participation come the group of teachers (19%) and clerks (16%) in the case of the women, with overall figures of 11% and 18% respectively.

From the analysis carried out it may be deduced that, in comparative terms, a higher concentration of women in the services sector can be verified.

In regard to education, and by occupational groups, it can be verified that in the case of domestic service personnel the majority have an educational level of uncompleted primary (48.7%) or completed primary (34.3%). In the case of the teachers the majority are of completed secondary level (64%) whilst the group of clerks show 39% at completed secondary and 22% at uncompleted secondary level (TABLE VII).

TABLE I

Tertiary Sector. Relative weight of those occupational groups most representative of the female EAP (EAP = Economically active population)

SOURCE: National Directorate for Human Resources and Employment. Ministry of Labour, 1985

	TERTIARY SECTORS											
	ACTIVITY BRANCHES											
	Services cumulated		Financial Estabs		Pub Admin Def & Ins		Soc & Comm Services		Other Soc & Comm Servs		Domestic Services	
	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W
I PROFESSIONS	5.8	-	16.9	13.9	-	-	26.6	12.3	-	-	-	-
II TECHNICIANS AND SIMILAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.6	7.2	-	-
III NURSES, MIDWIVES, ETC	3.9	6.3	-	-	-	-	35.3	45.9	-	-	-	-
IV MIDDLE AND HIGHER LECTURERS	-	-	-	-	8.3	12.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
V TEACHERS	11.1	18.8	-	-	27.5	51.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII ACCOUNTING POSTS, CASHIERS, ETC	-	-	30.9	22.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX CLERKS	18.1	15.7	29.5	50.9	27.9	22.4	18.6	22.2	21.6	28.5	-	-
XII WORKERS, ESP IN SERVICES	7.4	-	-	-	11.7	-	-	-	29.4	39.1	-	-
XIII DOMESTIC SERVANTS	20.8	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.7	99.1
XIV OTHER SERVICE POSTS	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	8.8	11.2	10.2	8.4	1.2	0.5
XIX SKILLED WORKERS	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

FINANCIAL, INSURANCE AND PROPERTY ESTABLISHMENTS
Female EAP, educ. profile by occup. group

SOURCE: National Directorate for Human Resources and Employment, Ministry of Labour, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL		EDUCATION: NO EDUCATION		EDUCATION: PRIMARY Not completed		EDUCATION: PRIMARY Completed		EDUCATION: MIDDLE Not completed		EDUCATION: MIDDLE Completed		EDUCATION: HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV) Not completed		EDUCATION: HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV) Completed	
	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W
TOTAL	100	100	0.2	0.2	2.6	1.9	11.7	9.0	17.3	17.1	34.6	40.0	14.6	14.7	19.0	17.1
1 PROFESSIONS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	2.0	6.0	5.5	91.8	92.5
2 TECHNICIANS & SIM	100	100	0.2	0.4	2.0	1.5	10.7	8.4	22.2	18.0	28.3	27.1	21.8	24.1	14.8	20.5
3 NURSES,MIDWIVES,ETC	100	100	-	-	1.9	3.6	28.2	28.5	5.7	3.6	18.9	14.3	18.9	-	26.4	50.0
4 MIDDLE & HIGHER LECTURERS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.9	16.1	-	-	83.1	83.9
5 TEACHERS	100	100	-	-	-	-	16.0	8.8	2.9	3.5	57.9	66.6	7.2	8.8	16.0	12.3
6 OFFICIALS, MANAGERS	100	100	-	-	0.5	-	6.7	-	15.6	2.0	46.9	47.0	16.7	36.3	13.6	14.7
7 HEADS	100	100	-	-	1.8	3.8	11.2	12.5	21.0	17.4	39.2	47.5	16.0	10.4	10.8	8.4
8 ACCOUNTING POSTS, CASHIERS, ETC	100	100	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.7	10.1	4.4	17.3	11.7	49.7	56.7	18.7	21.2	3.0	5.2
9 CLERKS	100	100	-	0.1	1.3	0.8	12.1	11.0	23.0	23.6	43.8	45.3	16.4	15.1	3.4	4.1
10 SALESMEN, POSTS & TELEPHONES	100	100	0.1	-	3.6	2.3	19.7	16.5	26.4	25.0	31.5	41.2	15.1	11.0	3.6	4.0
11 MANAGERS (HOTELS, BARS, RESTS.)	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 WORKERS, ESP. IN SERVICES	100	100	1.9	8.1	25.5	33.3	46.4	28.3	17.9	26.3	6.3	4.0	1.2	-	0.8	-
13 DOMESTIC SERVANTS	100	100	2.3	3.9	43.7	31.4	46.0	62.7	1.1	2.0	6.9	-	-	-	-	-
14 OTHER SERVICE POSTS	100	100	1.8	4.5	26.3	43.8	45.3	37.8	21.7	10.9	4.1	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	-
19 SKILLED WORKERS	100	100	1.8	1.5	23.3	17.9	39.8	43.3	23.2	1.5	8.1	17.9	3.1	16.4	0.7	1.5
20 SKILLED BUILDING WORKERS	100	100	4.2	-	30.8	-	45.4	100	12.5	-	6.7	-	0.4	-	-	-
21 PLANT MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS	100	100	-	-	17.0	24.0	29.0	12.0	17.7	4.0	14.8	20.0	14.1	20.0	7.4	20.0
22 PEASANTS	100	100	5.1	4.3	40.0	52.2	34.6	43.5	14.8	-	4.1	-	1.4	-	-	-
23 ACTIV UNSPECIFIED	100	100	0.4	-	3.5	0.7	17.3	18.2	20.8	21.6	33.9	39.4	11.8	10.0	12.4	10.0

TABLE III

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, DEFENCE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION
Female EAP, educational profile by occupational group

SOURCE: National Directorate for Human Resources and Employment, Ministry of Labour, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL		NO EDUCATION		EDUCATION: PRIMARY Not completed		PRIMARY Completed		MIDDLE Not completed		MIDDLE Completed		HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV) Not completed		HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV) Completed	
	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W
TOTAL	100	100	0.3	1.1	3.2	10.4	9.6	22.1	7.4	12.4	45.2	30.1	9.3	7.4	25.0	16.5
1 PROFESSIONS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	4.6	7.5	7.1	86.4	88.3
2 TECHNICIANS & SIM.	100	100	2.6	1.2	7.1	5.8	42.3	30.5	5.2	13.9	17.7	25.5	9.5	12.3	15.6	10.8
3 NURSES,MIDWIVES,ETC	100	100	0.5	0.7	5.7	6.7	31.4	33.1	14.0	17.6	16.6	16.3	5.0	6.1	26.8	19.5
4 MIDDLE & HIGHER LECTURERS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.3	17.6	12.6	14.2	71.1	68.2
5 TEACHERS	100	100	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	3.7	3.9	63.9	63.5	8.1	8.7	23.6	23.0
6 OFFICIALS, MANAGERS	100	100	-	0.1	2.3	2.1	5.5	14.5	10.0	21.4	23.4	31.2	10.8	7.7	48.0	23.0
7 HEADS	100	100	0.3	0.1	3.1	7.0	20.6	41.2	16.5	25.1	34.6	18.9	7.1	3.0	17.8	4.6
8 ACCOUNTING POSTS, CASHIERS, ETC	100	100	-	-	0.1	1.0	11.2	12.4	16.6	20.4	43.6	37.9	22.0	21.8	6.5	6.5
9 CLERKS	100	100	0.1	0.7	3.0	8.6	18.4	28.0	19.3	21.0	38.9	26.5	13.4	10.1	6.9	5.1
10 SALESMEN, POSTS & TELEPHONES	100	100	0.1	0.6	6.6	9.0	29.7	32.4	22.9	24.3	20.1	19.2	13.0	9.3	7.6	5.2
11 MANAGERS (HOTELS, BARS, RESTS.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 WORKERS, ESP. IN SERVICES	100	100	4.3	1.2	30.4	16.3	38.9	52.3	13.6	19.5	9.8	8.8	2.2	1.4	0.8	0.5
13 DOMESTIC SERVANTS	100	100	2.6	3.6	38.6	34.5	39.4	44.5	1.7	11.1	6.6	5.6	0.9	0.6	[illegible]	0.1
14 OTHER SERVICE POSTS	100	100	2.2	4.4	28.5	38.1	56.0	46.4	8.3	7.8	4.5	2.8	0.3	0.9	[illegible]	0.1
19 SKILLED WORKERS	100	100	1.5	2.9	21.8	37.2	47.6	40.2	13.5	13.8	12.5	5.1	2.7	0.6	[illegible]	0.2
20 SKILLED BUILDING WORKERS	100	100	5.6	3.9	27.8	48.9	33.2	37.4	-	7.5	5.6	2.1	27.8	0.1	-	0.1
21 PLANT MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS	100	100	-	2.3	18.5	32.2	29.8	34.2	9.9	12.7	21.9	13.2	6.0	2.6	13.9	2.8
22 PEASANTS	100	100	4.8	12.4	34.2	56.1	46.1	26.0	8.1	4.5	5.6	0.7	-	0.2	1.2	0.1
23 ACTIV. UNSPECIFIED	100	100	0.6	1.7	7.2	14.6	22.5	29.9	11.8	20.1	31.9	18.5	10.7	5.7	15.3	9.5

TABLE IV

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
Female EAP, educational profile by occupational group

SOURCE: National Directorate for Human Resources and Employment, Ministry of Labour, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL		EDUCATION: NO EDUCATION		EDUCATION: PRIMARY Not completed		EDUCATION: PRIMARY Completed		EDUCATION: MIDDLE Not completed		EDUCATION: MIDDLE Completed		EDUCATION: HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV) Not completed		EDUCATION: HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV) Completed	
	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W
TOTAL	100	100	0.4	0.4	9.2	10.4	28.3	34.0	13.8	16.6	12.6	15.9	4.7	4.2	31.0	18.5
1 PROFESSIONS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.3	3.8	4.9	95.5	93.8
2 TECHNICIANS & SIM.	100	100	0.2	0.4	3.9	2.8	27.7	23.9	20.8	19.3	23.2	24.8	10.6	11.0	13.6	17.8
3 NURSES,MIDWIVES,ETC	100	100	0.2	0.1	8.4	8.6	41.2	42.2	18.5	18.5	14.9	15.0	4.9	3.6	11.9	12.0
4 MIDDLE & HIGHER LECTURERS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	13.8	10.3	4.6	75.7	81.6
5 TEACHERS	100	100	-	-	2.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	16.4	15.3	52.2	54.2	6.0	5.8	22.4	21.4
6 OFFICIALS, MANAGERS	100	100	-	-	2.8	-	7.8	8.4	11.3	16.0	25.8	28.6	7.3	10.9	45.0	36.1
7 HEADS	100	100	0.5	-	5.4	6.3	30.6	28.4	17.4	15.3	21.9	25.1	7.7	5.5	16.5	19.4
8 ACCOUNTING POSTS, CASHIERS, ETC	100	100	-	-	-	-	17.5	17.9	21.4	23.7	40.1	44.9	15.3	9.0	5.7	4.5
9 CLERKS	100	100	0.1	0.2	5.3	4.1	27.5	25.6	25.6	26.3	30.5	33.2	7.9	7.4	3.1	3.2
10 SALESMEN, POSTS & TELEPHONES	100	100	0.1	-	8.7	5.5	28.7	33.4	27.3	29.2	22.6	26.7	10.7	3.3	1.9	1.9
11 MANAGERS (HOTELS, BARS, RESTS.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 WORKERS, ESP. IN SERVICES	100	100	2.8	2.9	36.8	37.8	47.7	48.8	4.5	6.2	4.3	4.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
13 DOMESTIC SERVANTS	100	100	2.9	2.8	40.7	40.0	42.1	42.4	8.5	8.8	3.7	3.9	-	-	2.1	2.1
14 OTHER SERVICE POSTS	100	100	1.7	1.5	33.6	32.1	50.0	51.1	11.7	11.5	2.8	3.1	0.2	0.1	-	-
19 SKILLED WORKERS	100	100	1.2	0.1	21.9	24.0	53.8	59.4	16.3	8.3	5.0	7.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6
20 SKILLED BUILDING WORKERS	100	100	1.5	-	44.0	-	39.3	14.3	9.7	-	5.3	71.4	0.2	14.3	-	-
21 PLANT MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS	100	100	0.2	-	16.2	12.8	41.9	35.9	16.6	12.8	12.9	14.2	1.4	1.3	10.8	23.0
22 PEASANTS	100	100	4.1	1.1	42.3	36.5	42.0	47.7	8.8	13.9	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.4	-	-
23 ACTIV. UNSPECIFIED	100	100	0.3	0.4	14.9	16.9	38.5	36.8	14.0	12.1	13.1	16.4	5.6	5.1	13.6	12.3

TABLE V

OTHER SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
Female EAP, educational profile by occupational group

SOURCE: National Directorate for Human Resources and Employment, Ministry of Labour, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL		EDUCATION													
			NO EDUCATION		PRIMARY				MIDDLE				HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV)			
					Not completed		Completed		Not completed		Completed		Not completed		Completed	
	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W
TOTAL	100	100	1.7	1.1	18.4	12.8	33.9	35.1	18.7	19.5	14.7	19.7	5.6	5.9	7.0	5.0
1 PROFESSIONS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1	12.1	7.6	11.4	85.3	76.5
2 TECHNICIANS & SIM.	100	100	0.7	0.3	9.3	5.2	29.8	24.4	24.9	21.0	19.6	21.7	9.5	12.2	6.2	15.2
3 NURSES,MIDWIVES,ETC	100	100	0.1	0.1	11.6	10.4	33.6	36.1	20.2	19.4	16.3	16.7	7.2	5.0	11.0	12.3
4 MIDDLE & HIGHER LECTURERS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.3	27.3	21.4	17.8	54.3	55.0
5 TEACHERS	100	100	-	-	1.4	-	6.7	6.3	20.3	16.4	40.2	48.0	10.6	8.3	20.8	21.0
6 OFFICIALS, MANAGERS	100	100	-	-	2.9	2.6	18.1	11.9	17.6	16.0	28.2	35.0	12.1	13.4	21.1	21.1
HEADS	100	100	0.2	-	11.8	6.3	30.9	20.3	21.4	17.5	19.9	34.1	5.1	6.6	10.7	15.2
8 ACCOUNTING POSTS, CASHIERS, ETC	100	100	-	-	5.0	6.2	21.9	19.6	29.7	24.2	27.6	39.0	13.1	10.0	2.7	1.0
9 CLERKS	100	100	0.5	0.4	6.6	3.2	23.2	17.6	24.6	23.4	29.9	38.6	11.9	12.5	3.3	4.3
10 SALESMEN, POSTS & TELEPHONES	100	100	1.4	0.8	14.7	12.2	36.7	34.8	24.7	24.6	16.4	20.4	4.8	4.9	1.3	2.3
11 MANAGERS (HOTELS, BARS, RESTS.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 WORKERS, ESP. IN SERVICES	100	100	1.3	1.1	22.5	16.7	47.6	51.6	18.7	20.2	8.3	9.3	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
14 OTHER SERVICE POSTS	100	100	6.3	3.9	44.2	36.5	37.2	44.7	9.6	11.2	2.0	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1
19 SKILLED WORKERS	100	100	2.7	3.8	30.5	22.2	43.9	51.8	16.3	16.0	5.2	5.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 SKILLED BUILDING WORKERS	100	100	3.8	-	43.9	-	39.3	-	8.2	-	3.0	-	0.9	-	0.9	-
21 PLANT MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS	100	100	3.1	-	0.4	17.1	33.9	39.5	14.4	14.5	11.0	21.1	4.6	3.3	2.6	4.6
22 PEASANTS	100	100	9.5	5.0	49.4	37.7	30.4	38.2	8.3	13.1	2.0	6.0	0.4	-	-	-
23 ACTIV. UNSPECIFIED	100	100	1.7	2.7	19.7	15.2	41.0	41.6	14.4	11.3	14.4	18.0	4.8	6.0	4.0	5.1

TABLE VI

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Female EAP, educational profile by occupational group

SOURCE: National Directorate for Human Resources and Employment, Ministry of Labour, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL		EDUCATION: NO EDUCATION		PRIMARY: Not completed		PRIMARY: Completed		MIDDLE: Not completed		MIDDLE: Completed		HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV): Not completed		HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV): Completed	
	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W
TOTAL	100	100	7.6	7.6	48.6	48.6	34.2	34.3	7.8	7.8	1.5	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
1 PROFESSIONS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.2	100	77.8	-
2 TECHNICIANS & SIM.	100	100	-	-	15.2	45.2	24.6	22.6	39.8	16.1	20.3	16.1	-	-	-	-
3 NURSES,MIDWIVES,ETC	100	100	-	-	16.2	16.7	48.6	47.0	14.7	15.2	13.2	13.6	-	-	7.3	7.5
4 MIDDLE & HIGHER LECTURERS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100
5 TEACHERS	100	100	-	-	-	-	5.9	10.0	-	-	52.9	70.0	35.3	10.0	5.9	10.0
6 OFFICIALS, MANAGERS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-
7 HEADS	100	100	-	-	8.3	-	91.2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 ACCOUNTING POSTS, CASHIERS, ETC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 CLERKS	100	100	2.7	2.7	42.5	45.1	32.7	29.0	13.8	13.4	6.2	7.1	2.1	2.7	-	-
10 SALESMEN, POSTS & TELEPHONES	100	100	1.3	1.6	52.0	55.0	18.7	18.3	22.7	18.3	5.3	6.9	-	-	-	-
11 MANAGERS (HOTELS, BARS, RESTS.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 WORKERS, ESP. IN SERVICES	100	100	9.2	6.9	42.6	40.1	31.1	34.3	10.5	11.2	6.0	6.3	0.5	1.2	0.1	-
13 DOMESTIC SERVANTS	100	100	7.7	7.7	48.8	48.6	34.2	34.3	7.7	7.8	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	-	-
14 OTHER SERVICE POSTS	100	100	4.9	3.0	41.0	39.0	39.6	45.1	9.6	9.2	3.9	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
19 SKILLED WORKERS	100	100	1.6	-	32.5	32.8	45.9	44.8	16.8	12.1	3.2	10.3	-	-	-	-
20 SKILLED BUILDING WORKERS	100	100	3.3	33.3	38.1	40.0	45.0	26.7	8.5	-	3.5	-	1.6	-	-	-
21 PLANT MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS	100	100	6.4	-	55.0	100	19.3	-	-	-	3.2	-	16.1	-	-	-
22 PEASANTS	100	100	15.7	-	49.6	26.1	28.0	52.2	6.3	17.4	0.2	-	0.2	4.3	-	-
23 ACTIV. UNSPECIFIED	100	100	9.4	10.1	47.3	46.7	32.9	32.0	8.5	9.2	1.9	2.0	-	-	-	-

TABLE VII

SERVICES (Cumulated)
Female EAP, educational profile by occupational group

SOURCE: National Directorate for Human Resources and Employment, Ministry of Labour, 1985

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL		NO EDUCATION		EDUCATION: PRIMARY Not completed		PRIMARY Completed		MIDDLE Not completed		MIDDLE Completed		HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV) Not completed		HIGHER (UNIV OR NON-UNIV) Completed	
	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W	T	W
TOTAL	100	100	2.3	3.2	19.3	22.3	27.7	23.9	13.4	10.1	19.3	22.5	5.6	5.2	12.4	12.8
1 PROFESSIONS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	3.1	5.3	5.9	92.5	91.0
2 TECHNICIANS & SIM.	100	100	0.6	1.3	6.5	5.5	26.0	30.8	21.9	13.4	24.8	20.9	12.0	12.0	8.2	16.7
3 NURSES,MIDWIVES,ETC	100	100	0.2	0.2	8.5	8.5	40.6	41.7	18.5	18.4	15.0	15.1	5.0	3.7	12.2	12.4
4 MIDDLE & HIGHER LECTURERS	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.6	16.3	14.2	12.4	68.2	71.1
5 TEACHERS	100	100	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	4.0	3.7	63.5	63.9	8.7	8.1	23.0	23.6
6 OFFICIALS, MANAGERS	100	100	0.1	-	1.9	1.9	13.4	6.4	19.9	10.9	33.3	28.2	9.6	13.7	21.8	38.9
7 HEADS	100	100	0.1	0.2	6.8	4.2	37.6	21.2	24.2	16.5	20.9	34.1	4.4	7.1	6.0	16.7
8 ACCOUNTING POSTS, CASHIERS, ETC	100	100	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.8	10.4	5.5	17.6	17.2	49.0	55.0	18.7	20.7	3.1	5.2
9 CLERKS	100	100	0.5	0.1	6.8	2.9	24.8	18.4	22.2	21.9	30.4	38.9	11.0	12.5	4.3	5.3
10 SALESMEN, POSTS & TELEPHONES	100	100	0.5	0.3	7.7	6.8	27.2	25.9	25.6	24.9	24.8	29.8	11.0	8.6	2.3	3.7
11 MANAGERS (HOTELS, BARS, RESTS.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 WORKERS, ESP. IN SERVICES	100	100	1.4	2.1	19.4	22.6	50.3	48.2	18.7	17.0	8.4	8.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.4
13 DOMESTIC SERVANTS	100	100	7.7	7.6	48.7	48.7	34.2	34.3	7.8	7.8	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	-	-
14 OTHER SERVICE POSTS	100	100	4.1	2.3	37.8	31.8	45.0	51.9	9.9	9.9	2.8	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
19 SKILLED WORKERS	100	100	1.3	1.3	25.0	23.6	46.4	49.4	19.3	14.4	7.0	9.1	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.3
20 SKILLED BUILDING WORKERS	100	100	3.1	10.2	41.2	28.7	41.2	39.0	11.1	1.7	2.8	10.2	0.4	10.2	0.2	-
21 PLANT MANAGERS, SUPERVISORS	100	100	2.0	-	27.8	16.9	34.5	34.0	14.9	11.9	13.6	18.2	3.6	3.9	3.6	15.1
22 PEASANTS	100	100	8.6	3.5	46.3	34.4	33.8	45.8	9.6	11.4	1.5	4.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.6
23 ACTIV. UNSPECIFIED	100	100	1.6	1.8	16.2	13.5	33.0	29.2	18.4	12.6	17.3	24.3	5.4	7.6	8.1	11.0

3. The impact of technological innovations on the employment of women. General considerations.

Within the labour force those most greatly affected by the introduction of new technologies are the young with a low education level who are entering the labour market, together with adult workers subject to technological unemployment and women.

From the studies carried out one can observe a high concentration of female employment in the services sector and, in particular, as office workers: these are greatly affected by the introduction of new data processing technologies. These technologies eliminate a large number of traditional tasks and generate new requirements in terms of vocational qualifications.

The majority of office workers with low levels of qualifications are dismissed, starting with the women, implying a high level of sex discrimination in the labour market together with the greater vulnerability of women to unemployment or underemployment, given that this type of work is most strongly affected by technological innovation. At the same time this is also the type of occupation towards which women are principally guided in the educational system.

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ARTICLE 12

NEW LEGISLATION

* 12-1 DECREE No. 295/87 OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL ACTION, RELATING TO THE PAPANICOLAU DIAGNOSIS.

* 12-2 DECREE No. 2274/86 RELATING TO FAMILY PLANNING.

This expressly confirms the basic human right to decide on the suitability and the number of children which it is wished to have, authorising all the health and social action departments to guide and assist those persons and families, who so require, concerning matters relating to procreation.

* The above documents are available, in Spanish, in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, and may be consulted in the offices of the Subdivision for the Advancement of Women.

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- ARTICLE 14 -

14-1 OVERALL SURVEY OF THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF ARGENTINA.

14-2 REPORT ON THE WORK SITUATION OF WOMEN IN INTA (Annex to Article 14, Section 5, page 40 of original text).

14-3 NATIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION (Annex to Article 14, last section, page 41 of original text).

14-1 OVERALL SURVEY OF THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF ARGENTINA

1. The 1980 National Population Census indicates that women form 6.4% of the economically active population in the "Agriculture, sylviculture, trapping and fishing" sector. There are significant differences from region to region: in the provinces of the north-east the percentage is 8%, rising to 15.44% in one of them (Misiones).

2. It is important to point out that neither the Population nor the Agricultural Censuses record in an adequate manner the participation of women in agricultural production. The data collected from case studies shows that, in those rural families devoted to agriculture or small-scale animal raising the relative weight of female labour is in the region of 50%.

3. The work behaviour of women depends on various factors: the agrarian social structure to which she belongs, the nature of the production and the employment dynamics in the zone of influence.

4. The participation of women in productive tasks takes on an important dimension in rural sectors. In the "capitalized family" and employer sectors the participation of women is in the roles of economico-financial direction and management in agricultural workings.

5. In both these sectors the entry of the sons into the formal educational systems is a determinant factor in the migration of the mother with her children to the neighbouring urban centre.

6. The participation of women differs in the various productions. In the case of cattle raising the participation of women in rural tasks is non-existent; by contrast their work is considerable in the tasks concerned with raising sheep or goats and in dairy production; in this latter case women also work with mechanical milking units, unlike the small percentage of women who use machinery in other productive activities. The participation of women in the tasks concerned with poultry production is also very considerable.

7. The participation of women in agriculture is significant, and is linked with other manual rural tasks (harvesting, weeding, etc.). It is not usual for women to work with agricultural machinery, or even with rudimentary implements such as ploughs.

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1) Contribution from the Rural Sociology Department of the Secretariat for Agriculture, Stockraising and Fishing - Argentina.

8. In the case of sugar cane, vineyards, cotton and tobacco, to give only a few examples, the participation of women in the work is high, either as family labour or as member of a harvesting team. Women provide seasonal unsalaried labour during various harvests, but do not figure in the Registers or Censuses; only the husband is legally shown as receiving wages, and this is why the available statistics covering rural employment do not reflect the true situation in this regard.

9. In many cases the woman runs the farm, either as widow or because of the more or less temporaray absence of the husband in search of other sources of income. In such cases there do not appear to be any differences in the organization and management of the farm when this is being carried out by women rather than by men.

10. There is no work for women as farmhands, foremen, administrators or agronomic technicians on other farms.

11. The evolution of employment, with a trend towards an increase in participation in paid employment and a reduction in family working implies a reduction in female labour in the total employment. On the other hand the adoption of updated working technologies is, in particular, displacing women from the agricultural tasks.

12. Women do not receive income in the form of wages, nor social services, and it is therefore unlikely that they receive anything in that form as a worker, nor would the family consider it to be paid employment.

13. In order to analyse the magnitude and characteristics of female rural employment in Argentina it is necessary to differentiate the regions of the country.

14. In the Pampas (Pampeana) region, and principally in the cereal-growing areas, the participation of women in work termed "productive" is limited. This is explained by three reasons : 1) the predominance of "capitalized family" or "employer" producers who are in an economic position of being able to replace family labour by wage-earners and contract-workers: 2) the development of updated working technologies since the sixties: 3) the growing process of urbanization, linked with the improved services infrastructures of the cities. The attraction of the cities is particularly strong during the school life of the children. The above three factors act together to reduced markedly the participation of women in rural work. However in the case of those families which live in the countryside the work of the woman is centred in the kitchen garden and farm animals for their own consumption. Generally this type of task is not recognized as "work" by the nuclear family. In the Pampas region one important exception is the dairy farming basin which supplies Buenos Aires. Tenant farmers are of very considerable importance in this dairying activity, working with their wives and the children from a very early age.

15. In conclusion we may construct a hypothesis, which is apparently paradoxical, in respect of the low level of participation of women in rural work in the Pampas region. This indicates that the wife has an important role in family farms in taking decisions of an economic-financial type concerning the farm: to whom to sell, at how much, from whom to buy, etc. This would be valid not solely for the Pampas region but for the rest of the country generally.

16. In the regions outside the Pampas (extrapampeanas) the agrarian structures are, in the majority of the Provinces, basically small holdings. In Chaco, Misiones, Corrientes, Formosa, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Jujuy, La Rioja, Catamarca, Neuquén, Chubut, Río Negro, Entre Ríos and San Luis more than 50% of farms are small holdings.

17. For reasons of economic convenience the small holding chooses crops which are labour-intensive, so as to utilize as far as possible family labour, so that in these regions the level of women's work in rural tasks is considerable.

II. INTA, AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

18. The National Institute of Agricultural Technology (Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria, INTA) is a state body which was created by Law 21.680 which lays down that it will organize, develop and stimulate, amongst other activities, "the extension of agriculture by way of educational, technical and cultural assistance to the rural producer and his family, and the improvement of the community within which they are integrated".

19. The deliberate and responsible incorporation of INTA, making it possible to make the proposals of the national government a reality in the rural sector, together with action designed to promote changes of attitude at individual, family and community level, altering them into an active form, may represent an important contribution towards achieving integral, multisectorial and balanced solutions in regard to national development.

20. Since its creation it has had available the Departamento de Extensión en Hogar Rural, the mission and function of which is to work for the Improvement of the Quality of Rural Life through Women, promoting their active and responsible organization and participation in the process of development.

21. Special emphasis is given to the training of rural women, since it is considered that this has a direct effect on the whole of the family and community group since, when they are trained, they constitute a key element in the growth of resources, in the rational administration of the available services and goods, in the training of the new generations, in the discovery of better alternatives, in taking decisions and in their efficient participation in groups in the community.

22. The Departamento de Extensión en Hogar Rural (Extension Department for the Rural Home) has, since 1959, conducted informal educational plans, training young and older women in the rural environment with the proposal to assist them to achieving better standards of living. At the present time the technical personnel includes 81 Rural Home Extension Workers who form interdisciplinary teams in 39% of the Rural Extension Offices which operate in the country. The expected audience of the Departamento de Extensión de Hogar Rural is some 397,957 families. (1)

23. It works primarily with the wife and children of the Average Producer or Medium-sized company (2), "being represented by the head who in general lives with his family on his own land or in the nearest centre of population. The decision-taking power, whilst externalized through the producer, is taken and assumed at family level".

24. Small producer : "Whose farm is of the family type since all its members supply their efforts to the work which is carried out with serious limitations, both technological and social, as a result of problems of structure and of mentality."

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(1) INTA : Activities developed by the Extension Department, 1983/84 (printing)

(2) INTA : Second Report of the Study Commission for Fixing Priorities, March 1985.

25. Smallholding producers : because of the high figure for the number of hectares accounted for by small holdings (4,620,000 ha) and the existence of 187,000 farms, the task which may be considered is purely palliative, through information and education in basic aspects carried out in a close relationship with the specific provincial or local institutions. Up to 1984 governmental policies did not contemplate credits or subsidies for this sector.

26. Large producers : In these cases the wives of these producers are usually collaborators with the Rural Home Extension Workers, with the aim of occupying their time in improving the conditions of rural workers (e.g. nurseries for the children of workers, tobacco and vineyard workers, living quarters for tobacco workers in Salta, etc.).

27. Means and Strategies Utilized (1)

The fundamental means for achieving these objectives are :

a) the promotion and organization of Rural Homes Clubs and groups;
b) advice to other organized groups in the community;
c) encouragement for the inter-relationships between the same groups, for the achievement of common objectives;
d) coordination with official and private bodies at local, regional and national level;
e) the organization and training of rural voluntary workers (collaborators, demonstrators, health assistants, rural teachers) for their active incorporation into Integrated Rural Development Programmes.

28. At the present time the actions are being carried out by calling on a combination of methods; amongst those which are preferentially used are methods which facilitate social interaction, stimulate participation and which entrust responsibility to the participants involved.

29. The organizations responding to the movement initiated in this manner have grown in the country at a steady rate, and at the present time co-exist in the rural space with other community groupings, many institutionalized: they coordinate and lead actions directed towards improving rural life; through 964 groups of rural women they reach out to 397,957 families. (3)

III Programmes and Plans developing with the Family and the Rural Community through Women and in relation to National Policies

Through Programme 34, Rural Sociology, carried out by the Departamento de Extensión en Hogar Rural of INTA the following plans for work have been put into effect : Education for Health, Basic Health and Rural Housing, Human Nutrition, Community Activities and Rural Electrification. (2)

A. Plan for Health Education - Basic Health and Rural Housing

30. Health is considered to be the fundamental Human Capital, closely linked with the socio-economic conditions. INTA, which fights for the progress of the rural community, does not remain on the margin of the health problems which affect the rural population, since all recognize the relationship which exists between Health and Production. Between the most essential necessities and those which have both a direct and an indirect influence on physical and psychic health we select the factor of housing. The latest data from the 1980 National Census describe an alarming situation: for example in the S. Catalina Department of Jujuy 92% live in precarious housing and 11% of rural housing consists of camps. In Catamarca such camps account for 26% of all housing. (3)

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(1) INTA : Activities developed by the Extension Department, 1983/84 (printing).
(2) Anuch, Martha B. Brief Historical Survey of Rural Extension in Argentina, with emphasis on the Social Area - 1982 - Duplicated.
(3) INTA : Annual Report, 1983/84 .. Op. cit., p.3.

31. In the area of the South Buenos Aires Experimental Station the bacteriological analyses of the water carried out by the Agricultural Experimental Station itself show that at the present time 63.5% of the water samples were contaminated with coliform bacteria, and this figure rises in the less developed zones to alarming figures. For example in Chaco, in a study of the situation carried out by the Roque Sáenz Peña Agricultural Experimental Station on a total of 18,706 families it was estimated that 90% were not drinking potable water. In our country the percentage of the population having potable water available is 69% in the urban areas, 16% in the rural areas.

32. This critical situation is aggravated by the fact that nearly 2½ million square kilometers out of the 2,778,410 of our territory are trypanosomiasis areas. The highest levels of the disease are found in the provinces of the North and Centre of the country where between 10 and 12 million persons are exposed to the risk of the infection and where approximately 3,500,000 have already contracted this disease. Considering the problem in the light of its magnitude and the existing need to provide adequate treatment involves directing the fight against Chagas' disease towards measures of a prophylactic type, amongst which the most important is to provide sanitarily acceptable housing.

33. This sanitary deficit has a great influence on the morbidity-mortality which prevails in our rural areas. The importance of providing adequate water supplies and sewage disposal facilities as means for the protection and the promotion of the health of the community is well known. The high figures for morbidity-mortality which are occasioned by water-borne diseases is closely linked with the deficiencies in these Services.

34. This plan is being carried out by 81 Extension Agencies working with Rural Housing Extension Workers and reaching 4,915 rural families, putting the emphasis on "the provision of potable water" and "the sanitary improvement of housing" (sewage and refuse in the proximity of the house) and directed towards prevention (correct use of disinfectants, vaccination, nurses, zoonoses, Chagas' disease).

35. The construction of housing culminates in the project for Housing Estates using the mutual aid and efforts of and for the families of rural workers, and by credits for housing for agricultural workers. Financing has been obtained through the Bank of Galicia for a project to obtain family water filters in San Juan and Mendoza. The Rotary Fund has granted 21 credits to improve water supplies for rural families with limited resources. In the tobacco growing area of Corrientes the INTA 34/6399 Plan - Special Tobacco Fund No.22 - has granted credits for the construction or improvement of systems for providing water and for removing sewage, and these will rapidly be absorbed by the tobacco producers because of their own difficult economic situation (1).

36. The introduction of solar energy and the use of biogas for improving the quality of rural family life has started slowly with information, training and some trials applied to the family and to production.

37. The lack of any large-scale works, due amongst other reasons to the economic situation of the small rural producer, becomes more serious in the Litoral zones because of the rain and floods which have damaged houses. Simple, accessible and practical means have been applied with the object of improvements. At national, regional and local level those specific bodies concerned with these subjects maintain continuous contact and hold working Meetings with INTA so as to transmit, through our infrastructure and directed towards the rural environment, those policies and actions arising from such contacts so as to improve the Health of the Rural Population.

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(1) INTA Programme 34 - "Rural Sociology".

38. Of great importance to this plan is the support provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

B. Human Nutrition Plan

39. There is no national food problem in the Argentinian Republic but only the sum of regional problems. There are two markedly different situations: on the one side the shortage of those foods which nourish the physical and psychic man and on the other side overfeeding which in a more subtle, but none the less inevitable, form reduces his physical and intellectual resistance, prematurely ageing him and favouring the development of degenerative illnesses such as atherosclerosis, obesity, diabetes and so on.

40. Despite the availabilities of some foods, which exceed the quantities which are necessary, the internal distribution of these does not take place in an equitable manner for various reasons. From the investigations and studies carried out on this unequal distribution of foods within our population there may be seen the two extreme situations outlined above, together with a whole series of intermediate states.

41. However the food problem is not solely a problem of production and distribution but one which has to be linked with work and housing and which is influenced by educational, economic and socio-cultural factors, that is to say that the shortage of foods in the zone for reasons of production or supply is also controlled by the limited economic resources, or bad handling of the family budget, and also the lack of knowledge for adequate handling, preparation and storage of the food products.

42. Furthermore indirect indices indicate nutritional shortages; these include the high infant mortality and its components, summer diarrhoea as an important cause of mortality and the high morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis, all influenced by the ravages of the malnutrition-infection synergy.

43. For its part the Plan is primarily directed towards the Improvement of the eating habits of the rural family, with the aim of advancing their nutritional state, and it is coordinated with all the official and private Institutions which work together towards this end, with the object of achieving the greatest possible coverage. It has three approaches : a) production; b) preparation and consumption; c) family industrialization.

44. This plan is carried out by 84 Rural Extension Agencies (39% of INTA's Rural Extension Agencies) and reaches 5,161 rural families. It emphasizes the promotion and subsequent work on the family and/or school harvest and its diversification with horticultural collections from the Agricultural Experimental Stations. The programme for social nutritional promotion is coordinated with all the bodies interested in the subject. The training of teachers on food production and the wider usage of soya beans in school nutritional plans and into the rural population has aroused growing interest.

45. The Mendoza Agricultural Experimental Station has maintained in operational order, and for subsequent wider use, a solar dehydrator for fruit. The domestic industrialization of fruit and vegetables has been adopted in various zones of the country, also covering the industrialization of milk and cheeses. This project is directed towards uniting efforts in the achievement of a national objective, and the action of INTA is fundamental in this.

46. The Food Policy and Nutrition Division of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has, within the framework of its assistance to governments in regard to rural development, begun the publication of teaching materials for the use of Field Officers with experience in many countries (In South America Peru, Chile, etc.). Collaboration and support has been offered to our programmes concerning food through the office in Santiago de Chile.

47. From 1985 onwards work has been carried out on the drawing up and the implementation of a programme for self-sufficiency from Farms and Market Gardens with the object of improving nourishment, accompanying the National Food Programme (Programa Alimentario Nacional, PAN); this task was carried out by a multidisciplinary and intersectorial Technical Commission with, as its Central objective, the improvement of the Quality of Life of the recipients of the programme, by way of their own production of food products, the preserving of these and nutritional education for the recipient groups of the PAN and for all the rural community. This task is effectively supported by the Rural Housing Extension Workers, the Rural Housing Clubs, the Argentinian Rural Housing Association and by the Rural Demonstrators and Collaborators (all those groups of rural women advised by INTA and who are involved in very active participation in this task). (1)

C. Community Activities Plan

48. In an integral and harmonic socio-economic development human values must not be subordinated to material goods, but balanced attention must be given to the evolution of both. All development is the result of the action of an individual and collective will towards positive changes; men as well as women must be the active agents and authors of improvements in their family and community life.

49. Family and community life have many dimensions which require constant attention. Systematic and ongoing involvement is essential when directing the family towards the better exploitation of its resources and towards the establishment of more favourable relationships, which facilitate more relational options and will direct the efforts at cooperation towards obtaining higher economic yields and the development of values, attitudes, abilities and understanding of human beings, conducive towards promoting favourable changes in the social system which they represent.

50. Active and responsible participation in the taking of decisions and the assumption of the consequences which emerge from these is one of the characteristic signs of a mature personality. But this training is acquired in a gradual and progressive form; it is necessary to enlarge knowledge in order to begin to see better alternatives, to adopt a critical attitude, to have confidence in oneself and propitious opportunities to act. Human revaluation, the full strengthening of the family and the community, are achieved to the extent that each one brings into play his positive attitudes, his resources and his actions, with the aim of integrating efforts and aspirations in order to seek the solution to their common problems.

51. The results of an efficient educative action, the fruit of an effective interdisciplinary dialogue, can be evaluated by means of the effective incorporation of the members of the family in the process of community promotion, by way of the participation of groups representative of the various sectors which, developing their productive and creative potentialities to the maximum, perceive a multiplicity of alternatives when making their decisions and making effective use of their rights in the responsible exercise of their obligations.

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(1) PRODAI - Programme for Integral Nutritional Development (Programa para el Desarrollo Alimentario Integral) - Intersectorial Commission - 1985.

52. The working method used is that of "Organization of the Community" by the more active participation of the population, and of "Intersectorial Cooperation", coordinating all the organizations concerned with this subject for a joint planning designed to ensure the accomplishment of the priority objectives of the country, through technical cooperation.

53. This plan is carried out by 103 Extension Agencies. The objective is the promotion, organization and provision of advice to groups of rural women formed to improve their own lives and to contribute towards the realization of activities and projects in their communities to achieve a higher Quality of Life.

54. Many projects are put into effect with the considerable efforts of the women concerned, not always calling on those resources intended for Community purposes. Amongst these, and solely with the object of listing a few of them, are : neighbourhood groups to market their production, to provide potable water and to create and direct supplies of consumables, adult literacy centres, rural libraries, first aid rooms, housing consortia, artisan workshops, rural telephone and electrification cooperatives, kindergartens for the children of tobacco and vineyard workers, nurseries, school gardens and the afforestation of schools and roads.

55. Emphasis is given to the training of Demonstrators to act as the Agents of change in the community, so multiplying the action of the Rural Housing Extension Workers in their work with the family through the mother.

56. Participation of rural women is growing, contributing in such a way that the programmes with the family and the community continue without any pause. They form an Association which is the nucleus for all the groups and clubs receiving advice from INTA. This Argentinian Association for Rural Housing includes 26,000 rural women who contribute, within their communities, towards accomplishing the objectives of improving the Quality of Rural Life.

D. Rural Electrification Plan

57. Electrification, rural telephones and the introduction of non-conventional forms of energy increase the yields of agricultural work and provide the rural population with those benefits and comforts which are essential for living better. Our task is education in its rational use and in the organization of the community to obtain it; since rural electrification has priority in the country it falls within the competence of INTA to participate actively in this. In 1975 we formed with the Secretariat for Energy an intersectorial Commission with the object of bringing to completion a plan for bringing energy to the rural Frontier areas.

58. The Plan for Rural Electrification is incorporated in the duties of INTA through its Extension Department as a need to motivate, direct and advise rural families in regard to the importance and use of rural electrification to improve the yields of agricultural work and also to provide the rural populations with the benefits and comforts necessary for a higher standard of living.

59. It is proposed to achieve the following ends by way of this Plan :

- an objective understanding of the availability of electrical energy and electric implements in the rural areas.
- knowledge of the necessities and aspirations for the electrification of companies and houses and of the requirements for electrical energy.
- the promotion of interested groups and interinstitutional coordination to procure the construction and extension of electricity networks in rural areas.

- the training of members of the rural family in safety and the efficient usage of electricity and domestic electrical appliances which provide comfort and reduce the physical effort required from the mistress of the house and those in the business so as to aid the output of agricultural labour, increasing the knowledge of agricultural workers, and increasing understanding and developing skills in their selection, use, maintenance, location and repair.

60. As a result of working with groups of rural women we may state that this plan had proved a notable success at its beginning with 245 rural communities electrified by the action of the women themselves, to the benefit of 14,084 families. Rural users have been trained at 41 courses, reaching 1041 persons whilst 3000 rural women have received training in simple electrical assembly and repair work. The Marcos Juárez Agricultural Experimental Station has put into operation sixteen rural electrification schemes, benefitting 5,528 families. From 1976 onwards the plan showed a regressive tendency: at this time there are only 16 Rural Extension Agencies covering 178 families.

61. The interest of families in receiving training in the use of electricity and domestic electrical appliances, and of agricultural businesses, is a continuing one. Considering the fact that electrical installations are costly and require major expenditures, in particular for rural populations with limited resources, it is essential to facilitate an orderly credit activity which is progressive and accessible to all economic levels.

62. There is a higher concentration of finished works in the Pampas zone, the concentration being lower in the rest of the country, and for this reason we consider that we must give greater attention to those less developed zones, and maintain the rate of construction in those zones where it is progressing more rapidly. Taking into account the advances in technologies for non-conventional forms of energy it is necessary for us to disseminate the use of Biogas and Solar Energy if we are to accept our ultimate aim as being the adoption of a higher level and quality of life by the population.

IV The United Nations Decade for Women - 1975-1985

63. The greatest contribution of our country to the Decade for Women was the initiation of the "Asociación Argentina de Hogar Rural (Argentinian Rural Homes Association)"; a commonly-owned body registered as Legal Entity No. C 6107. This body extends its actions throughout the entire territory of the Nation, with technical advice from the Rural Homes Extension Service of INTA. Its purpose is "To group together Rural Homes Groups and Clubs so that, under the auspices of INTA, they may operate within the ambit of the Republic" in order :

a) to promote the realization of projects between members;
b) to facilitate the holding of meetings of regional, national and international character with the object of bettering the woman, her family and the community of which she forms an integral part;
c) to favour interchanges between the members of Rural Homes Groups and Clubs in various places inside and outside the country.

64. This Association groups together about 26,000 rural women. In its statements it lays down that "the rural family is the basic unit sustaining all organized communities, and its level of advancement in all aspects, including moral, technical, intellectual, economic and social, has a direct and indirect influence on the rate of progress of our country, and that the progress of agriculture should be fundamental in the family organization, so that to educate the woman is to educate the family". Members may be either Active, Benefactors or Supporters, and are managed by a Directing Committee consisting of 11 Members. By the Statutes of the Association the posts of Vice-President and Technical Secretary are held by the Head of Rural Homes Extension and a Technician in the same Department.

65. This Association has organized nine Annual Training Days, interchanges and Ordinary Meetings in various parts of the country, with an increasing number of participants at each of them (the San Juan event in 1986 involved 1000 women representatives from associated Clubs and Groups). Worthy also of emphasis is the first Delegation which covers North-East Argentina and which is involved in regional activities. At the annual opportunities for meeting various technical aspects are discussed within groups which then draw up conclusions and recommendations: some of the subjects dealt with are listed below :

- "Natural Resources and their rational utilization, the role of women in the rural environment, education and health."
- "Cooperation as a means for achieving more rapid and efficient rural progress."
- "The Argentinian Family within Democracy"; Philosophical aspects and the pattern of life in the home, the school and the community.

66. In 1985 the subject of the "Participation of rural women and the cooperation of the family in development" was discussed. It was in this way that those groups of women who formed the Argentinian Rural Homes Association, advised by the Rural Homes Extension Agents of INTA, complied with international suggestions, including amongst others those of the round table organized by FAO-CEPAL in Colombia, November 1983 : "Programmes relating to the multiple roles of rural women at the economic, domestic and civic levels, are to be designed with the full participation of women from all levels and especially with the support of organized groups of women".

E. Proposals to contribute towards strengthening actions favouring the greater participation of Women in Rural Development

67. In the development programmes, the explicit objective of which is the improvement of the standard of living a rigid conception has predominated which identifies actions of a productive type with masculine operators and those of a social and domestic type with feminine operators. This constitutes a brake on the contribution of women to agricultural development.

It is proposed :

. to guarantee to women of the countryside access to the instruments for productive work, such as land, credit, technical assistance and training;

. to ensure their participation in productive projects which contribute towards the generation of employment and income, together with the improvement of the nutritional level of the family.

68. At the Technical Day for Rural Women of 1985, organized by INTA, the Rural Homes Extension Department and the Argentinian Rural Homes Association (AAHR), and commemorating the Culmination of the "Decade for Women" the 1000 rural women who participated considered that : (1)

"The role of the woman is fundamental in the development of modern society. Her participation contributes towards solidarity, to dialogue and to inter-relationship, aspects which are basic in every organization. The group which works with a common mind maintains this through every one of the stages of group integration: the new concepts which motivate, mutual knowledge amongst the members, the feeling of being useful, of emerging from isolation, to communicate with and to respect one another; all these contribute towards the strengthening of the personality, something which the world requires, with firm convictions, in the face of a crisis of values, of growing agressiveness and economic difficulties which condition not only our Argentinian society but the entire world. We believe that women can augment their participation to the extent that her preparation is increased and that she feels the needs or the events which occur in her family, in her community and in her country as her own."

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(1) INTA-AAHR 7th. National Rural Homes Day - H.R. Technical Training Series, Buenos Aires - 1985.

To this end it is proposed :

"to increase the participation of rural women in community organizations, and in the political and cultural life of the country";

"to improve the educational level of rural women, creating better opportunities for formal and informal training";

"to contribute towards forming a cooperative consciousness, initiating this process in the family and providing support so that it is reinforced in the rural school and so increasing the participation of women in the neighbourhood organizations, Rural Homes Clubs and Groups, Community Service cooperators, etc.";

"to improve the coordination of all the efforts of those institutions and organizations with objectives directed towards aspects of integrated rural development";

"to ensure that the influence of social communication media should form a positive contribution, both to stimulate the participation of rural women and also their human promotion. From this point of view we would emphasize the need to intervene actively, putting forward and contributing ideas with a constructive criticism, at all levels";

"that, whilst it is clear that in those zones where there are Extension Workers the participation of women is considerable, is more stable and is directed towards major realizations, a more complete team of technicians in the social area would stimulate greater participation by rural women and girls".

69. The experience of the Institute has shown us that in those Rural Extension Agencies where there is an integrated interdisciplinary team of Extension Workers, Agronomic Engineers, Social Science Technicians and other disciplines the achievement of the objectives of rural development is more rapid and efficient, and that the participation of rural women in community projects generates transformed homes within the family and social ambit.

For this reason it is suggested that countries form multidisciplinary Extension Services for integrated work with the entire rural family and the integrated community.

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14-2 REPORT ON THE WORK SITUATION OF WOMEN IN INTA

The Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia Agropecuaria, INTA, has developed its Investigation and Extension activities over a period of 30 years. The geographical dispersion of its operational units (Experimental Stations, Extension Agencies and Experimental Fields) has affected the incorporation of women in the nurseries of these units inasfar as the absorption of technicians in the experimental stations has been more frequent in the Pampas area, such as Balcarce, Pergamino and the investigation centres at Castelar, Buenos Aires province.

In the units outside the Pampas area the Institution, in its earliest years, generally took on technicians whose spouses were also professionals in the organization, and both came from the largest urban centres, whilst female administrative personnel were recruited from the locality of the experimental station.

If to this we add that a large number of the female graduates leaving the Faculties of Agronomy and Veterinary Science turn to the fields of teaching or laboratory research it may be seen that the number working on the land is even further reduced. It must also be considered that, given the characteristics

of the rural environment within which the technician disseminates the technology, in the earliest stages of the work of INTA a male advisor was more readily accepted by the producers, since at decision-making level it is the man who assumes responsibility in regard to the agricultural or stock-raising farm.

Thus if we look at the increasing presence of female technicians in INTA this took place through the advisory activities of the Rural Home department, directed principally towards the family and in projects related to the organization of rural women to improve the quality of life of the family nucleus.

From the appended tables and graphs it may be seen that the grading of professionals and administrative staff is low compared with the total established staff of the Institute.

If we analyse the causes of this situation this may perhaps be explained, at least for the executive posts at Regional Centre or Experimental Station Directors level which up to the present time have a larger number of male technicians on field tasks so necessitating male personnel for the development of the tasks. This factor is taken into account when considering backgrounds for posts at this level since familiarity with management is valued at the time of selection.

Account must also be taken of the fact that executive tasks imply being available for overtime, a predisposition towards administrative work and for institutional relationships which, added to the demands of a 45-hour week and the location of the Experimental Stations at distances of 15 to 30 km from the place of residence of the technicians, means that female personnel with a family find that they have a very small margin of time available to take on tasks of this level. At all events the increase in female enrolments in recent years in the faculties of Agronomy and Veterinary Science, the better living conditions offered by the cities in the interior of the country, together with the increasing number of INTA operational units, makes it possible to suppose that the offer of employment in the Experimental Stations outside the Pampas area will form an attractive labour market for female personnel.

For its part the Institute has begun restructuring at both the policy and operational levels, aimed at decentralization, at internal and external participation and integration with other public or private bodies for joint undertakings.

This will make possible, through a managerial structure, the incorporation of professionals in various disciplines who will have access to executive posts, and since the competitions for these posts will not specify any sex these could well be occupied by female personnel if they can meet the conditions laid down in the job profiles.

The following table sets out the overall data and the bases on which the tables and graphs have been constructed.

	WOMEN	MEN	TOTALS
INTA Agents	1051	4206	5257
Established staff	55	709	764

These show the situation of women in the institute and their position as established staff as compared with the total number of agents, and also in accordance with the age and seniority structure in Public Administration.

Graph 1 : Distribution of the INTA personnel by sexes, females representing 19.99%.

Graph 2 : Of the female population 5.23% are established staff.

Graph 3 : Of the total population of INTA agents 14.53% are established staff.

Graph 4 : Shows the relationship between the female personnel in the various areas in which they work and their establishment grade. This is nil in the extension area.

TABLE 1 : The distribution of female personnel by age strata in the various areas. In research work the first case of establishment occurs in the 36-40 year group with the greatest number in the 51-55 year group. In administration the largest number of cases are in the 36-40 and 46-50 year groups.

TABLES 3 and 4 give the distribution of those female agents who are established in accordance with the grading scale and as this varies in accordance with the functions which they carry out: it may be observed that there are no agents at percentages 45% nor 30%, but that the 45% corresponds to the National Director (a single post) and 30% corresponds to Regional and Research Directors where there are no women in these posts.

The sole case at 35% is the National Assistant Director of Organization and Human Resources who won this post by competition in 1986 and who came from an extra-INTA working environment.

The largest number of cases (26) have a grading of 8% which corresponds to a section head of Class B (support technician) or of Class D (administrative).

These tables also illustrate the relationships between the establishment gradings in relation to the age of the agents and their seniority in the Institute.

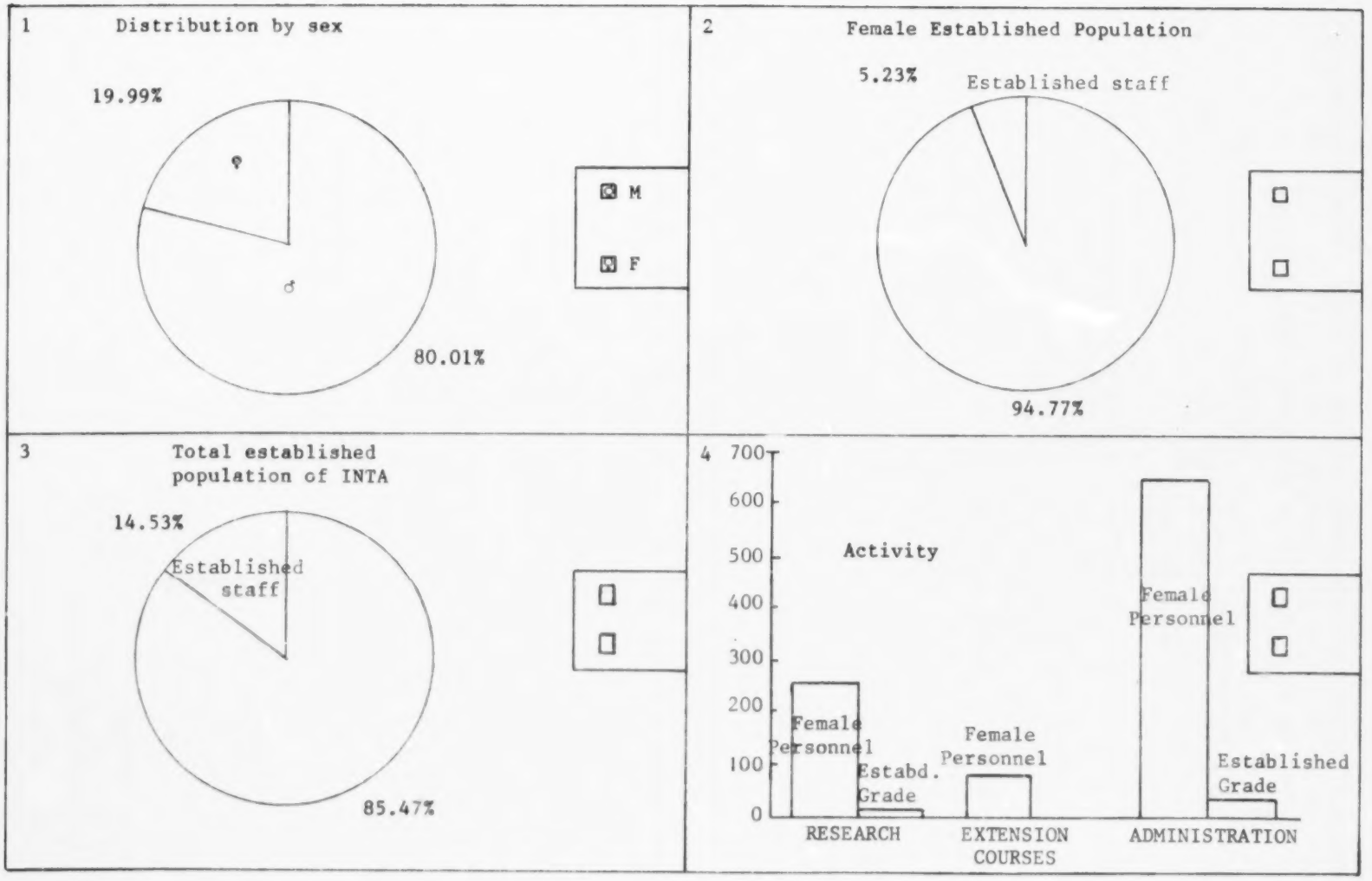
1
Distribution by sex
19.99%
♀
♂
80.01%
M
F
2
Female Established Population
5.23%
Established staff
94.77%
3
Total established
population of INTA
14.53%
Established
staff
85.47%
4
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Activity
Female
Personnel
Estabd.
Grade
Female
Personnel
Female
Personnel
Established
Grade
RESEARCH
EXTENSION
COURSES
ADMINISTRATION

TABLE 1

SITUATION REGARDING THE FEMALE PERSONNEL OF INTA
as at 10:07 Thursday, September 24, 1987

	ACTIVITY				
	RESEARCH		OUT-STATIONS	ADMINISTRATION	
	ESTABLISHED		ESTABLISHED	ESTABLISHED	
SENIORITY	NO CASES	YES CASES	NO CASES	NO CASES	YES CASES	TOTAL CASES
0-5	85	.	5	235	1	326
6-10	44	.	6	140	3	193
11-15	56	2	11	131	11	211
16-20	30	3	13	82	5	133
21-25	21	4	16	45	12	98
26-30	14	3	21	18	4	60
OVER 30	6	4	13	4	3	30
TOTAL	256	16	85	655	39	1051

TABLE 2

SITUATION REGARDING THE FEMALE PERSONNEL OF INTA
as at 10:07 Thursday, September 24, 1987

AGE	ACTIVITY					TOTAL CASES
	RESEARCH		OUT-STATIONS	ADMINISTRATION		
	ESTABLISHED		ESTABLISHED	ESTABLISHED		
	NO CASES	YES CASES	NO CASES	NO CASES	YES CASES	
18-25	1	.	.	52	.	53
26-30	9	.	1	120	3	133
31-35	76	.	4	122	3	205
36-40	53	1	11	115	9	189
41-45	51	4	11	87	6	159
46-50	33	3	28	65	9	138
51-55	18	5	19	60	3	105
56-60	11	3	9	25	3	51
61-65	3	.	2	7	2	14
OVER 65	1	.	.	2	1	4
TOTAL	256	16	85	655	39	1051

TABLE 3

SITUATION REGARDING THE ESTABLISHED FEMALE PERSONNEL OF INTA
as at 10:07 Thursday, September 24, 1987

SENIORITY	PERCENTAGE ESTABLISHED							TOTAL CASES
	8 CASES	10 CASES	12 CASES	15 CASES	20 CASES	25 CASES	35 CASES	
0-5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
6-10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
11-15	9	1	.	3	.	.	.	13
16-20	3	.	1	1	2	.	1	8
21-25	8	2	2	2	1	1	.	16
26-30	1	.	1	3	2	.	.	7
OVER 30	2	.	.	1	3	1	.	7
TOTAL	26	3	5	10	8	2	1	55

ESTABLISHMENT SCALES: Percentages by posts

45% National Director
35% Assistant National Director and Director of Administration
30% Regional and Research Directors
25% Director of Experimental Stations and Coordinator of Programme A - Research Director - Advisory Secretary
20% Area or Departmental Head, Coordinator of Programme B - Coordinator of Subprogramme A - Coordinator, Zonal Centre - Head of Field Annex
15% Director of Experimental Substation - Coordinator of Programme C - Coordinator of Subprogramme B - Research Unit Coordinator - Branch Head and Divisional Head
12% Experimental Station Administrators and Auditors (D)
10% Coordinator of Subprogramme C - Working Group Coordinator - Section Head
8% Technical Support Section Head (Class B) - Administrative Section Head (Class D)

TABLE 4

SITUATION REGARDING THE ESTABLISHED FEMALE PERSONNEL OF INTA
as at 10:07 Thursday, September 24, 1987

AGE	PERCENTAGE ESTABLISHED							TOTAL CASES
	8 CASES	10 CASES	12 CASES	15 CASES	20 CASES	25 CASES	35 CASES	
26-30	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	3
31-35	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
36-40	7	.	.	2	.	.	1	10
41-45	3	1	3	2	1	.	.	10
46-50	5	1	1	3	2	.	.	12
51-55	2	.	.	1	3	2	.	8
56-60	2	.	.	2	2	.	.	6
61-65	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
OVER 65	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL	26	3	5	10	8	2	1	55

14-3 THE NATIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

THE RURAL WOMAN

The National Directorate for Agricultural Education has always been concerned about women in the rural zones, but more especially since 1984 when it began work in five specific areas :

1. Community development and socio-cultural motivation.
2. Training for agricultural work.
3. Guidance for the rural primary school.
4. Cooperatism.
5. WOMEN IN THE RURAL ZONES : THE RURAL HOME AND FAMILY ECONOMICS.

The problems of women in the rural zones will be one of the major themes to be discussed at the Workshop in Informal Education for rural zones which this Directorate has organized for November of this year. The same workshop with cover the subject of women, considering the imperative need for a change in the role which they have so far fulfilled, the more so since it will be on the basis of the woman who forms part of a given rural community that it will be possible for her to learn and to effect an improvement in the quality of life of both her family and also of her environment. In this way she will assist socio-cultural progress and will discover the solution to one of the serious problems which is the non-integration at a social level of the woman as a protagonist in the world of agriculture.

It is necessary to valorize and to recognize female work both in all the domestic, artisan-level and industrial fields, together with her need for training.

The National Directorate for Agricultural Education (DNEA) has dealt with the fulfilment of its objective of promoting women in the rural zones through the work of rural teachers. In August of this year a Seminar was held in Desamparados, San Juan, for Teachers of Domestic and Rural Culture.

The need for ongoing training has led to a project from the DNEA to run courses at a distance for the Teachers of Domestic and Rural Culture during the coming year in accordance with the conclusions reached at the previously cited Workshop, and to meet the expectations which were voiced (a programme of the Seminar is appended).

The PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION has been carried on from 1984 up to the present time.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL FEMALE EDUCATION

Rural Female Education constitutes a necessity within educational policy, being offered in parallel to the formal system and directed towards the training of rural women and of teachers and for the agrarian guidance of the child, designed to improve the existing conditions and to move towards the integral development of these sectors.

The general objectives fixed are the training of human resources, interesting them in the importance of the subjects to be dealt with for an understanding and development of agrarian guidance and matters concerning the rural home.

To this end the Teachers of Domestic and Rural Culture will run classes in as follows :

COURSES IN RURAL HOME ADMINISTRATION : For the wives or daughters of rural workers and producers. The scope of this will be in accordance with the needs or requests within the zone and will take, as specific objectives, the training of rural women through different programmes designed to satisfy the necessities of the environment in which they develop during various periods.

Working the Family Farm, which includes :

Production : Market gardening, Poultry, Beekeeping, Fruit, etc.

Utilization : The preparation of menus using the products of the zone; the preparation of preserves and jams using crops from the zone; supplies of other agricultural products.

Preservation : The preservation of vegetables, green crops and fruit.

Organizing the human and financial resources of the family, which includes :

- The use of money, time and energy in the home.
- Health and hygiene in the home.
- Jobs in the home : Furniture construction and repair;
  Fittings and appliances in the home;
  Preparing and painting the walls.
- Sewing and dressmaking : Repairing clothes, etc.

The programmes will be held for various periods of time, the certificate to be granted will be one of Course Completed, always provided that the course is accompanied by practical work.

COURSES FOR TRAINING TEACHING PERSONNEL : These courses will be directed at Teachers in work or in training; they will relate to work in the rural home. The courses are likely to have a minimum duration of 45 hours with a Course Completed certificate.

COURSES FOR AGRARIAN GUIDANCE IN RURAL SCHOOLS : For pupils in the 6th and 7th grades. The certificates will be of Attendance at the corresponding programme.

The following fundamental conditions will have been met by the actions taken in the female sector :

- As an educational policy : to reach a sector of the population which is on the margins of the formal system, to train teachers and to guide young persons.

- From the social point of view it is right to provide an apportunity for training in an individual or group form.

- From the economic point of view it is profitable if the recipients of the training take, as their objective, in the light of their knowledge, the need to ensure, maintain and improve the wellbeing of the family.

ACTIONS WITH THE RURAL WOMAN AS THE RECIPIENT

The EMER (Expansion and Improvement of Rural Education) Programme envisages, in its Community Promotion Sub-Programme, the revalorization of the community in respect of its potentialities and capacities for action in procuring a higher quality of life and advancement, of an understanding of resources and of their correct administration in order to satisfy community needs.

The rural family and, specifically, the woman fill a protagonistic role as the recipients of the action of the Programme.

Activities are carried out which include: theoretical and practical courses, study days and technical support directed towards nutrition, basic rural drainage, health and hygiene, care of the home and the management of family resources, the marketing of products, early stimulation, cooperatism, adminstrative self-management.

* Workshops for cultural recovery and training :

  Artisan activities (rush-work, cane-work, wicker-work, ceramics, leather, wood, spinning, baskets, etc.), preservation of fruit and vegetables, greenhouse crops, national cooking, folklore, theatre.

* Programmes for family and school market gardens - communities - farms, rabbit breeding, etc.

The EMETA (Expansion and Improvement of Agricultural Technical Education) Programme envisages, amongst its objectives and in the Projects submitted to the jurisdictions concerned, the aim of the integral promotion of women, who have traditionally been overlooked.

The activities developed by the EMETA Programme, in both formal and informal education, provide for actions directed towards the rural family and especially for women in the fields of organization and administration of the home, nutrition, sanitary education, recreation and training for work with an orientation towards agriculture.

As may be seen from the following table there has been a reduction in the enrolment of women at the Agricultural Schools. The reasons for this are basically :

1. The nature of the means and the hard work which they generate.
2. The lack of boarding facilities for accommodation.
3. An excessive timetable which hinders attention to the home and possible work outside it.

THE ROLE OF THE TEACHERS OF DOMESTIC AND RURAL CULTURE

Taking into account the policy for the integral promotion of rural women it has been necessary to reformulate the task of the Teacher of Domestic and Rural Culture.

As we do not have statistics or concrete studies on the situation of the rural woman ideas may arise such as : that the majority of them have precarious housing lacking comfort, light, potable water, a lack of sanitary services, are poorly nourished, have to participate in all the specific tasks of the home, without any remuneration, frequently with limited economic resources, working without a timetable and probably without adequate training for all of this.

If we really feel that this is so then to fulfil the policy set out above the mission and function of the Teacher must envisage the most urgent needs in an adequate manner, planning concrete actions with the aim of modifying behaviour patterns so as to achieve a better quality of life for the rural woman and for her family.

NATIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

FEMALE PERSONNEL AND STUDENTS : 1987

	NUMBER
* CENTRAL OFFICE	
Supervisors	11
* AGROTECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CECA (1)	
Directors	6
Deputies	21
Coordinators	4
Education Advisors	3
Doctors	4
Administrative Deputies	15
Administrative Assistants	39
Sector Head	10
Instructor	19
Senior Tutor	7
Tutors	40
Librarians	6
Maintenance and Production	23
General Services	81
STUDENTS : 27 AGROTECHNICAL SCHOOL + 6 CECA = 8% =	350
* AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION CENTRES	
Director	1
Sector Head	1
Domestic and Rural Culture Teacher	31
STUDENTS : 33 CENTRES, 30% ENROLMENT	1061

(1) CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The various phases would consist of : training women in a work methodology which would allow them to be employed with greater efficiency in the various areas of the home: for example how to employ their time and to organize tasks in the house, to formulate a plan which saves time and effort, since we regard the woman as the coordinator of these.

To promote participation in the productive activities of the Rural Sector, training them and providing technical assistance in planning (eminently practical) from production up to marketing (profit and loss - insurance) helping the husband as a partner.

If we consider the urgent food needs in certain sectors of the country the most suitable action would be to start with a programme for family or community market gardens, working the farm with the object of achieving self-sufficiency; but it is essential that this programme be accompanied by educational activities regarding Feeding and Nutrition with the aim of improving the diet of the rural population. Health and hygiene programmes in which not only the wife takes part but also the husband, with the inclusion of important and necessary subjects for the attainment of physical and psychic wellbeing.

Other subjects will cover the dissemination of that legislation which relates to the rights of women.

A Course on Cooperatism, in which its principles will be propagated, designed to develop the creation of various types of cooperatives to meet needs.

To prepare radial programmes for the rural woman.

For the development of these multisectorial programmes it is essential that the Teachers take into account the following two important points :

1. To seek the incorporation of the functional plant of the Centre, the integration of the human resources of institutions, whether National, Provincial, Municipal, Private and organizations in the agricultural sector, that is to say integral with and for the community, in this way avoiding the drawing up of isolated projects which would waste efforts and in this way not achieve the desired success.

2. To motivate and stimulate rural women with the object of achieving change, approaching people with humility and evaluating the socio-economic situation, aiding them in obtaining the knowledge, competence and confidence which is necessary for realizing the proposed innovations.

In concrete terms we may say that the activities cited above may be developed within family and agricultural tasks and in the community.

The success of the programme will depend on the extent to which the Teacher understands the role of her mission and has the competence to carry it out.

- ARTICLE 15 -

WOMEN UNDER ARGENTINE PENAL LAW (Annex to Article 15, Section 2, page 44 of the original text)

15-1 STATISTICS CONCERNING CRIMINAL ACTS WITH POLICE INTERVENTION

15-2 GENERAL TOTALS FOR THE COUNTRY, 1985

15-3 STATISTICS CONCERNING SENTENCES PASSED ON WOMEN

GENERAL TOTALS FOR THE COUNTRY, 1986

DESCRIPTION

Jurisdiction
Court
Enforcement of the sentence
Penal sentences
Forms of security
Guardianship
General provisions
Education
Civil status
Age
Other names and aliases
Nationality
Naturalization
Residence
Occupation
Place of the offence
Determining motives
State of the delinquent
Offences
Offences against the Person (culpable)
Offences against the Person (non-intentional)
Offences against Honour
Offences against Virtue
Offences against Civil Status
Offences against liberty
Offences against property
Offences against Common Safety
Offences against Public Peace
Offences against National Security
Offences against the public authorities and Constitutional Order
Offences against the Public Administration
Offences against Public Confidence
Offences determined by Special Laws and Decrees
Recidivism
Generic Recidivism and number of appearances
Specific Recidivism and number of appearances
Specificity and number of appearances

Antecedents of the accused
With the courts
With the police
Family responsibilities
Childhood background
Duration of the process.

15-4 STATISTICS CONCERNING CRIMINAL ACTS WITH POLICE INTERVENTION - WOMEN TOTAL DATA FOR THE COUNTRY, 1986

15-5 STATISTICS CONCERNING POLICE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY WOMEN OVER 18

15-6 STATISTICS CONCERNING POLICE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY WOMEN UNDER 18

15-7 STATISTICS CONCERNING OFFENDERS APPREHENDED FOR OFFENCES IN GENERAL, MAJORS AND MINORS, BY SEXES, 1984-1985

15-8 STATISTICS CONCERNING OFFENDERS AGAINST POLICE OFFENCES, MALE MAJORS AND MINORS UNDER 18, 1984-1985.

15-9 STATISTICS CONCERNING OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON AFFECTING WOMEN IN THEIR FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

15-10 THE BATTERED WIFE

15-11 DECREE 327 OF 15-9-87 ON THE CREATION OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

**15-12 PAMPHLET "WOMEN DON'T CRY"

NOTE : In regard to the last paragraph of page 46 of the original document, relating to Conjugal Domicile, we enclose as annex to the Article 16 Law No. 23.515/87 "Ley de Matrimonio y Divorcio Vincular" which lays down that the husband and wife jointly establish their conjugar domicile.

** This document is available in Spanish in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, and may be consulted in the offices of the Subdivision for the Advancement of Women.

15-1 STATISTICS CONCERNING CRIMINAL ACTS WITH POLICE INTERVENTION : GENERAL TOTALS FOR THE COUNTRY, 1985

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CRIMINAL ACTS	NUMBER OF OFFENCES		NUMBER OF OFFENDERS							
	With known number of offenders (1)	With unknown number of offenders (2)	Men, 21 and above (3)	Women, 21 and above (4)	Part total (5)	Men, minors under 21 (6)	Women, minors under 21 (7)	Part total (8)	No identification by sex and/or age (9)	Overall total of offenders (10)
Against the person (culpable)	21,308	3,742	19,762	1,923	21,685	1,101	148	1,249	929	23,863
Against the person (involuntary)	42,951	11,867	36,117	5,500	41,617	3,315	599	3,914	11,389	56,920
Homicide (involuntary)	1,307	436	1,421	81	1,502	107	10	117	513	2,132
Against honour	84	29	68	21	89	2	1	3	4	96
Against virtue	4,518	1,286	3,716	91	3,807	773	17	790	1,367	5,964
Against civil status	52	17	31	28	59	1	2	3	18	80
Against liberty	8,700	3,821	6,802	873	7,675	518	92	610	3,433	11,718
Against property	69,130	220,003	50,842	5,628	56,470	14,281	1,747	16,028	112,963	185,461
Against common safety	556	1,499	447	41	488	77	8	85	906	1,479
Against public peace	2,078	1,190	3,791	95	3,886	1,133	45	1,178	3,107	8,171
Against national security	12	9	25	1	26				2	28
Against public authorities constitutional order	17	7	14	1	15	1		1	5	21
Against public administration	3,923	646	4,639	277	4,916	566	27	593	1,717	7,226
Against public confidence	1,037	362	937	118	1,055	26	10	36	370	1,461
Prohibited games	15,611	60	16,522	211	16,733	48	7	55	29	16,817
Special laws or decree-laws	7,759	2,391	4,151	2,188	6,339	1,123	844	1,967	190	8,496
Law 20.771	1,526	238	1,689	171	1,860	586	69	655	206	2,721
OVERALL TOTALS	180,569	247,603	150,974	17,248	168,222	23,658	3,626	27,284	137,148	332,654

15-2 GENERAL TOTALS FOR THE COUNTRY, 1985

(For details of the column headings see Table 15-2 on the previous page.)

AREA, PROVINCE OR AUTHORITY	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Federal Capital	7,000	51,529	5,868	724	6,592	1,004	120	1,124	56,490	64,206
Buenos Aires	41,512	19,586	30,373	732	31,105	4,641	231	4,872	70,461	106,438
Catamarca	1,914	2,055	1,803	255	2,058	110	32	142	-	2,200
Córdoba	24,860	37,667	22,177	3,419	25,596	2,974	647	3,621	563	29,780
Corrientes	4,216	5,809	3,398	259	3,657	317	27	344	341	4,342
Chaco	6,915	13,910	6,144	592	6,736	1,776	190	1,956	-	8,702
Chubut	2,757	2,219	2,543	249	2,792	663	84	747	381	3,920
Entre Ríos	1,232	10,974	598	29	627	138	13	151	532	1,310
Formosa	2,864	1,884	2,412	274	2,686	233	36	269	1,082	4,037
Jujuy	4,611	6,099	3,827	142	3,969	852	71	923	-	4,892
La Pampa	2,715	1,858	1,826	226	2,052	521	56	577	198	2,827
La Rioja	1,496	767	1,412	161	1,573	186	30	216	1	1,790
Mendoza	9,181	9,441	7,999	1,308	9,307	1,019	150	1,169	1,856	12,332
Misiones	3,157	4,824	2,556	417	2,973	456	76	532	-	3,505
Neuquén	3,591	4,284	2,709	425	3,134	541	28	569	1,652	5,355
Río Negro	2,604	4,323	2,350	211	2,561	1,052	88	1,140	35	3,736
Salta	13,542	12,534	10,431	1,642	12,073	2,251	941	3,192	-	15,265
San Juan	2,517	5,225	2,575	360	2,935	239	13	252	-	3,187
San Luis	652	744	606	39	645	7	-	7	-	652
Santa Cruz	1,073	1,530	916	65	981	292	22	314	25	1,320
Santa Fé	22,631	31,992	18,038	3,564	21,602	3,110	579	3,689	1,907	27,198
Santiago del Estero	8,379	6,190	7,469	1,057	8,526	679	120	799	164	9,489
Tucumán	9,164	8,140	10,676	843	11,519	354	51	405	390	12,314
Nat. Terr. of Tierra del Fuego	413	1,333	444	44	488	70	10	80	4	572
Naval Prefecture of Argentina	294	651	413	14	427	46	-	46	10	483
National Gendarmería	955	1,844	1,088	149	1,237	84	5	89	-	1,326
Superintendency of the Interior	244	1,007	225	42	267	38	4	42	1,056	1,365
Nat. Aeronautic Police	80	184	98	6	104	5	2	7	-	111
OVERALL TOTALS	180,569	247,603	159,974	17,248	168,222	23,658	3,626	27,274	137,148	332,654

15-3 STATISTICS CONCERNING SENTENCES PASSED ON WOMEN, 1986

Statistical base : 1247 sentences passed.

DESCRIPTION	Number of cases	Percentage
Jurisdiction		
Ordinary National jurisdiction	212	0.17
Provincial jurisdiction	971	0.78
Federal jurisdiction	64	0.05
Military jurisdiction	-	-
Court		
Court of First Instance accepted	800	0.64
Appealed and confirmed	402	0.32
Appealed and altered	36	0.03
Appealed and revoked	9	0.01
Enforcement of the sentence		
Conditional	892	71.53
To be completed	188	15.08
Purged by remand in custody	7	0.56
Suspended sentence with fine and disqualification	2	0.16
Suspended sentence with fine	11	0.88
Suspended sentence with disqualification	147	11.79
Penal sentences		
Death	-	-
Confinement or imprisonment for life	4	0.32
Confinement or imprisonment for more than 5 years	24	1.92
Confinement or imprisonment for 3 to 5 years	29	2.33
Confinement or imprisonment for up to 3 years	1,101	88.29
Fine	45	3.61
Fine and temporary disqualification	-	-
Fine and disqualification for life	-	-
Fine and special disqualification	61	4.89
Fine and absolute disqualification	1	0.08
Temporary disqualification	-	-
Disqualification for life	6	0.48
Special disqualification	122	9.78
Absolute disqualification	22	1.76
Forms of security		
Detained for an indetermined period - Article 52 of the Penal Code	-	-
Suspended detention for an indetermined period - Article 52 of the P.C.	-	-
Curative - Article 34, Sec.1 of the P.C.	1	0.08
Guardianship		
Supervised freedom (probation)	-	-
Internment	-	-
Deprivation of parental rights	34	2.73

DESCRIPTION	Number of cases	Percentage
General Provisions		
Attempts	80	6.42
Criminal participation	226	18.12
Moral complicity	31	2.49
Physical complicity	187	15.00
Moral and physical complicity	6	0.48
First offence	25	2.00
Revocation of conditional sentence	4	0.32
Revocation of conditional freedom	-	-
Rehabilitation under pain of disqualification	-	-
Education		
Illiterate	32	2.57
Minimal	167	13.38
Primary	882	70.73
Secondary	134	10.75
University	28	2.25
Not known	4	0.32
Civil Status		
Single	543	43.54
Married	571	45.79
Widows	64	5.13
Separated	22	1.76
Divorced	5	0.40
Not known	5	0.40
Concubine	37	2.97
Age		
16 and 17 years of age	3	0.24
18 to 20 years of age	145	11.63
Over the age of majority	1,099	88.13
Other names and aliases		
With alias	168	13.47
With other names	11	0.88
With other names and aliases	8	0.64
Without other names and aliases	1,055	84.60
With assumed name	5	0.40
Nationality		
German	1	0.08
Bolivian	22	1.76
Braziliam	1	0.08
Chilean	27	2.17
Spanish	5	0.40
Italian	3	0.24
Paraguayan	10	0.80
Uruguayan	5	0.40
Argentinian	1,173	94.07

Description	Number of cases	Percentage
Naturalization		
Foreigners, naturalized as Argentinian	3	4.05
Foreigners, not naturalized	71	95.95
Residence		
For less than 2 years	-	-
2 years or longer	66	89.19
Not known	8	10.81
Occupation		
Lawyers	3	0.24
Poultry keepers	1	0.08
Shopkeepers	45	3.61
Accountants	2	0.16
Chauffeurs/Drivers	2	0.16
Dentists	1	0.08
Clerks	192	15.41
Secretaries	1	0.08
Teachers	35	2.81
Students	20	1.60
Pharmacists	2	0.16
Stockraisers	1	0.08
Gastronomists	3	0.24
Engineers	1	0.08
Day labourers	16	1.28
Pensioners	8	0.64
Doctors	4	0.32
Dressmakers	19	1.52
Musicians	1	0.08
Obstetricians	3	0.24
Hairdressers	6	0.48
Peasants	1	0.08
Journalists	1	0.08
Police (military)	1	0.08
Domestic workers	644	51.64
Domestic service	170	13.63
Textile workers	2	0.16
Street sellers	3	0.24
Shoemakers	1	0.08
Other occupations	40	3.21
No occupation	18	1.44
Place of the offence		
City	1,032	82.76
Town	165	13.23
Port	7	0.56
Countryside	41	3.29
Island	2	0.16
Not known	-	-

Description	Number of cases	Percentage
Determining motives		
Negligence	104	8.34
Necessity	3	0.24
Profit	621	49.80
Opportunity	8	0.64
Vengence	4	0.32
Quarrels	198	15.88
Brawls	4	0.32
Not known	305	24.46
State of the delinquent		
Normal	1,230	98.64
Emotional	8	0.64
Alcoholic	3	0.24
Drunk	1	0.08
Using drugs	3	0.24
Not known	2	0.16
Offences		
Against the person (culpable)	102	8.18
Against the person (non-intentional)	325	26.06
Against honour	3	0.24
Against virtue	5	0.40
Against civil status	4	0.32
Against liberty	18	1.44
Against property	577	46.27
Against common safety	4	0.32
Against public peace	-	-
Against National security	-	-
Against the public authorities and constitutional order	-	-
Against the public administration	81	6.50
Against public confidence	93	7.46
Provided for by special Laws	35	2.81
Offences against the person (culpable)		
Homicide	18	17.65
Assault and battery	84	82.35
Offences against the person (non-intentional)		
Simple homicide	9	2.77
Qualified homicide	10	3.08
Homicide in a state of violent emotion	7	2.15
Homicide in a state of qualified violent emotion	-	-
Infanticide	5	1.54
Unintentional homicide	2	0.62
Qualified unintentional homicide	-	-
Instigating or assisting a suicide	-	-
Abortion	69	21.23
Qualified abortion	1	0.31

Description	Number of cases	Percentage
Minor assault	167	52.58
Qualified minor assault	12	3.69
Serious assault	15	4.62
Qualified serious assault	3	0.92
Grievous bodily harm	-	-
Qualified grievous bodily harm	1	0.31
Assault in a state of violent emotion	-	-
Assault in a state of qualified violent emotion	1	0.31
Homicide in a brawl	-	-
Assault in a brawl	4	1.23
Qualified assault in a brawl	-	-
Duel	-	-
Discharging a firearm	11	3.38
Qualified discharge of a firearm	2	0.62
Aggression	3	0.31
Qualified aggression	-	-
Neglect of person	3	0.31
Qualified neglect of person	-	-
Failure to provide help	-	-
Offences against honour		
Slander	-	-
Aggravated slander	-	-
Insult	3	100.00
Aggravated insult	-	-
Offences against collective persons	-	-
Offences against virtue		
Adultery	-	-
Rape	-	-
Qualified rape	-	-
Carnal knowledge	-	-
Qualified carnal knowledge	-	-
Fraudulent carnal knowledge	-	-
Corruption or prostitution of minors	5	100.00
Qualified corruption or prostitution of minors	-	-
Corruption or prostitution of majors	-	-
Qualified corruption or prostitution of majors	-	-
Dishonest misuse	-	-
Qualified dishonest misuse	-	-
Living on earnings from prostitution	-	-
Trafficking in persons	-	-
Obscene publications	-	-
Obscene exhibitions	-	-
Abduction	-	-
Qualified abduction	-	-
Offences against civil status		
Illegal matrimony	1	25.00
Qualified illegal matrimony	-	-
Suppression or assumption of civil status	2	50.00
Concealment of birth	-	-
Exposing minors	1	25.00

Description	Number of cases	Percentage
Offences against liberty		
Kidnapping	-	-
Illegal deprivation of liberty	-	-
Qualified illegal deprivation of liberty	-	-
Illegal deprivation of the liberty of a public official	-	-
Qualified illegal deprivation of the liberty of a public official	-	-
Abduction of minors	1	5.56
Threats and coercion	8	44.44
Qualified threats and coercion	-	-
Violation of the home	8	44.44
Qualified violation of the home	-	-
Illegal entry	-	-
Breach of confidence	1	5.56
Qualified breach of confidence	-	-
Breach of professional secrecy	-	-
Attack on the freedom of work and association	-	-
Attack on the freedom to meet	-	-
Attack on the freedom of the press	-	-
Offences against property		
Larceny	332	57.54
Qualified larceny	10	1.73
Rustling	-	-
Automobile theft	-	-
Theft	32	5.55
Qualified theft	31	5.37
Extortion	3	0.52
Qualified extortion	-	-
Abduction by extortion	-	-
Qualified abduction by extortion	2	0.35
Swindling and other forms of fraud	91	15.77
Qualified swindling and other frauds	36	6.24
Defrauding minors	12	2.08
Usury	1	0.17
Qualified usury	-	-
Fraudulent bankruptcy	-	-
Culpable bankruptcy	-	-
Civil complicity	-	-
Fraudulent insolvency	1	0.17
Usurpation	6	1.04
Qualified usurpation	-	-
Damage	20	3.47
Qualified damage	-	-

Description	Number of cases	Percentage
Offences against common safety		
Incendiarism	1	25.00
Qualified incendiarism	-	-
Destruction	-	-
Qualified destruction	-	-
Incendiarism and other destruction, culpable	-	-
Manufacture or possession of explosive materials and firearms	-	-
Qualified manufacture or possession of explosive materials and firearms	-	-
Against the safety of means of transport	-	-
Qualified offences against the safety of means of transport	-	-
Culpable offences against the safety of means of transport	-	-
Delaying public services or transport	-	-
Piracy	-	-
Offences against public health	-	-
Qualified offences against public health	-	-
Spreading contagious diseases	-	-
Culpable offences against public health or spreading contagious diseases	-	-
Incorrect administration of drugs	-	-
Illegal practice as a doctor	3	75.00
Offences against public peace		
Instigating the commission of offences or collective violence	-	-
Qualified instigation to commit offences or collective violence	-	-
Illicit association	-	-
Qualified illicit association	-	-
Public intimidation	-	-
Qualified public intimidation	-	-
Divulging communications arising from illicit associations	-	-
Justification of a crime	-	-
Qualified justification of a crime	-	-
Imposing ideas by force or fear	-	-
Qualified imposition of ideas by force or fear	-	-
Offences against National security		
Treason	-	-
Offences which compromise the peace and the dignity of the Nation	-	-
Offences against the public authorities and constitutional order		
Attacks on constitutional order and democratic life	-	-
Sedition	-	-
Disrespect to symbols	-	-

Description	Number of cases	Percentage
Offences against the Public Administration		
Attacks on authority	1	1.23
Qualified attacks on authority	-	-
Resistance to authority	6	7.41
Qualified resistance to authority	1	1.23
Disobedience to authority	4	4.94
Inducement to deceive a judicial authority	-	-
Disturbance against a legitimate act of authority	2	2.47
Violation of procedural duties	-	-
Contempt	6	7.41
Qualified contempt	-	-
Usurpation of authority	-	-
Qualified usurpation of authority	-	-
Usurpation of titles and honours	2	2.47
Qualified usurpation of titles and honours	-	-
Illegitimate use of insignia	-	-
Qualified illegitimate use of insignia	-	-
Abuse of authority and violation of the duties of public officials	1	1.23
Qualified abuse of authority and violation of the duties of public officials	-	-
Failure to assist a public official	-	-
Qualified failure to assist a public official	-	-
Violation of seals and documents	-	-
Qualified violation of seals and documents	-	-
Removal of probate documents	-	-
Bribery	1	1.23
Qualified bribery	-	-
Embezzlement of public funds	7	8.64
Qualified embezzlement of public funds	-	-
Embezzlement	2	2.47
Culpable embezzlement of public funds	2	2.47
Negotiations incompatible with the exercise of public functions	-	-
Illegal exactions	1	1.23
Qualified illegal exactions	-	-
Illicit enrichment of officials and clerks	-	-
Betrayal of trust	-	-
Rejection or delaying of justice	-	-
False evidence	18	22.22
Qualified false evidence	-	-
Slanderous denunciation or complaint	1	1.23
Qualified slanderous denunciation or complaint	5	6.17
Harbouring	21	25.95
Qualified harbouring	-	-
Flight	-	-
Qualified flight	-	-
Facilitating flight	-	-
Qualified facilitation of flight	-	-
Culpable facilitation of flight	-	-
Breach of disqualification	-	-
Illegal re-entry into the country	-	-

Description	Number of cases	Percentage
Offences against public confidence		
Falsification of money, banknotes, bearer titles and credit documents	1	1.08
Qualified falsification of money, banknotes, bearer titles and credit documents	-	-
Falsification of seals, stamps and marks	-	-
Qualified falsification of seals, stamps and marks	-	-
Falsification or alteration of documents	13	13.98
Qualified falsification or alteration of documents	-	-
Ideological falsity of documents	5	5.38
Qualified ideological falsity of documents	-	-
Falsification of medical certificate	2	2.15
Qualified falsification of medical certificate	-	-
Fraud in commerce or industry	-	-
False balance sheet	-	-
Payment by cheque not covered by funds	72	77.41
Offences determined by Special Laws and Decree-Laws		
Law No.11.281 Contraband	15	42.85
Law No.17.671 Identification, registration and classification of human potential	1	2.86
Law No.19.539 Exchange system	1	2.86
Law No.20.771 Drugs	14	40.00
Law No.22.421 Protection and conservation of woodland fauna	1	2.86
Decree-Law No. 6582/58 (Modifying P.C. Law 23077) Automobile theft	3	8.57
Recidivism		
Generic	24	32.87
Specific	13	17.81
Offence specific	36	49.32
Generic Recidivism and number of appearances		
With 1 appearance and 1 previous conviction	10	41.67
More than 1 " " 1 " "	5	20.82
With 2 appearances and 2 previous convictions	1	4.17
More than 2 " " 2 " "	4	16.67
With 3 " " 3 " "	1	4.17
More than 3 " " 3 " "	1	4.17
With 4 " " 4 " "	2	8.33
More than 4 " " 4 " "	-	-
With 5 " " 5 " "	-	-
More than 5 " " 5 " "	-	-
With 6 " " 6 " "	-	-
More than 6 " " 6 " "	-	-
With 7 " " 7 " "	-	-
More than 7 " " 7 " "	-	-
With 8 " " 8 " "	-	-
More than 8 " " 8 " "	-	-

Generic Recidivism - continued

With 9 appearances and 9 previous convictions	-	-
More than 9 " " 9 " "	-	-
With 10 " " 10 " "	-	-
More than 10 " " 10 " "	-	-
With 11 " " 11 " "	-	-
More than 11 " " 11 " "	-	-

Specific Recidivism and number of appearances

With 1 appearance and 1 previous conviction	5	38.46
More than 1 " " 1 " "	5	38.46
With 2 appearances and 2 previous convictions	1	7.69
More than 2 " " 2 " "	1	7.69
With 3 " " 3 " "	-	-
More than 3 " " 3 " "	1	7.69
With 4 " " 4 " "	-	-
More than 4 " " 4 " "	-	-
With 5 " " 5 " "	-	-
More than 5 " " 5 " "	-	-
With 6 " " 6 " "	-	-
More than 6 " " 6 " "	-	-
With 7 " " 7 " "	-	-
More than 7 " " 7 " "	-	-
With 8 " " 8 " "	-	-
More than 8 " " 8 " "	-	-
With 9 " " 9 " "	-	-
More than 9 " " 9 " "	-	-
With 10 " " 10 " "	-	-
More than 10 " " 10 " "	-	-
With 11 " " 11 " "	-	-
More than 11 " " 11 " "	-	-

Offence Specific Recidivism and number of appearances

With 1 appearance and 1 previous conviction	21	58.34
More than 1 " " 1 " "	12	33.33
With 2 appearances and 2 previous convictions	-	-
More than 2 " " 2 " "	3	8.33
With 3 " " 3 " "	-	-
More than 3 " " 3 " "	-	-
With 4 " " 4 " "	-	-
More than 4 " " 4 " "	-	-
With 5 " " 5 " "	-	-
More than 5 " " 5 " "	-	-
With 6 " " 6 " "	-	-
More than 6 " " 6 " "	-	-
With 7 " " 7 " "	-	-
More than 7 " " 7 " "	-	-
With 8 " " 8 " "	-	-
More than 8 " " 8 " "	-	-
With 9 " " 9 " "	-	-
More than 9 " " 9 " "	-	-
With 10 " " 10 " "	-	-
More than 10 " " 10 " "	-	-
With 11 " " 11 " "	-	-
More than 11 " " 11 " "	-	-

Description	Number of cases	Percentage
Antecendents of the accused		
(Not implying recidivism)		
With the courts		
With a record	115	9.22
Without a record	1,132	90.78
With the police		
With a record	177	14.19
Without a record	1,070	85.81
Family responsibilities		
With a family	680	54.53
Without a family	557	44.67
Not known	10	0.80
Childhood background		
Good	20	1.60
Bad	3	0.24
Not known	1,224	98.16
Duration of the process		
Up to 6 months	53	4.25
From 6 months to 1 year	301	24.13
From 1 year to 1 year 6 months	270	21.65
From 1 year 6 months to 2 years	196	15.72
From 2 years to 2 years 6 months	139	11.15
From 2 years 6 months to 3 years	82	6.58
More than 3 years	206	16.52

15-4 STATISTICS CONCERNING CRIMINAL ACTS WITH POLICE INTERVENTION - WOMEN
TOTAL DATA FOR THE COUNTRY, 1986

Classification of the criminal acts	Over age of majority	Minors under 21	OVERALL TOTAL
Against the person (culpable)	2,017	187	2,204
Against the person (non-intentional)	6,045	586	6,631
Homicide (non-intentional)	35	15	50
Against honour	6	-	6
Against virtue	205	27	232
Against civil status	15	1	16
Against liberty	1,293	118	1,411
Against property	6,028	1,500	7,528
Against public safety	47	2	49
Against public order	88	18	106
Against National security	1	-	1
Against the public authorities and Constitutional order	1	-	1
Against the public administration	346	43	389
Against public confidence	179	10	189
Prohibited games	19	13	32
Special Laws or Decree-Laws	2,634	1,086	3,720
Law 20.771	424	158	582
OVERALL TOTALS	19,383	3,764	23,147

15-5 STATISTICS CONCERNING POLICE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY WOMEN OVER 18

Edicts	1984	1985	1986	1987*
Public dances	30	6	1	-
Carnivals	1	2	9	-
Disorder	185	286	349	112
Drunkenness, Art.1	397	339	389	209
Drunkenness, Art.2	77	73	115	45
Drunkenness, Art.1/5	185	68	166	67
Drunkenness, Art.2/6	71	32	54	23
Drunkenness, Art.3/1	22	39	90	44
Drunkenness, Art.3/2	4	3	5	3
Drunkenness, other articles	48	31	45	22
Disturbance of the peace	136	100	305	132
Ditto, Art. 2	1,568	1,863	2,275	2,369
Hotel Registration Identity	315	351	200	139
Card games and others	62	27	32	5
Nat. Law on Arms and Explosives	-	-	-	-
Carrying Arms	9	2	10	2
Public Safety	13	17	38	17
Vagrancy and Begging	91	55	126	68
TOTALS	3,214	3,294	4,209	3,257

* Corresponding to the first 6 months of 1987

Data : Argentinian Federal Police

15-6 STATISTICS CONCERNING POLICE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY WOMEN UNDER 18

EDICTS	1984	1985	1986	1987*
Vagrancy and Begging	140	134	157	100
Disorder	4	1	10	2
Public Safety	-	-	2	1
Morality	3	-	-	-
Disturbance of the peace	8	10	14	6
Street walking	2	16	15	15
Carrying Arms	-	1	-	-
Runaway minors	296	342	335	138
Drunkenness	4	12	15	11
Law 23.184 Public entertainments	-	-	-	-
Law 20.429 - concerning arms	-	-	-	-
Others	-	1	1	-
TOTALS	457	517	549	273

15-7 STATISTICS CONCERNING OFFENDERS APPREHENDED FOR OFFENCES IN GENERAL, MINORS AND ABOVE AGE OF MAJORITY, BY SEXES, FOR THE YEARS 1984-1987

	1984	1985	1986	1987*
Over age of majority :				
Men	8,707	14,036	16,190	5,853
Women	1,280	1,094	981	694
Minors :				
Men	990	1,165	1,389	1,066
Women	127	113	76	144
TOTALS	11,104	16,408	18,636	7,757

15-8 STATISTICS CONCERNING OFFENDERS AGAINST POLICE OFFENCES, MALES ABOVE AGE OF MAJORITY AND MINORS, FOR THE YEARS 1984-1987

	1984	1985	1986	1987*
Over age of majority	29,012	24,824	19,364	12,005
Minors	1,717	1,534	1,689	823
TOTALS	30,729	26,358	21,053	12,828

15-9 STATISTICS CONCERNING OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, AFFECTING WOMEN IN THEIR FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

	1984	1985	1986	1987*
Abortions	75	44	43	8
Assault and Battery, P.C. Art.89	195	103	80	50
Assault and Battery, P.C. Art.92	24	20	10	8

* Corresponding to the first 6 months of 1987.

All data from Argentinian Federal Police.

15-10 THE BATTERED WIFE

At the School of Public Health a Centre for Assistance for Battered Wives has been created with an integrated interdisciplinary team consisting of psychologists, social workers and lawyers who give legal and psychological advice together with the organizing of mutual aid groups.

Further to this a number of different bodies have been created and developed for attention to and the prevention of this problem. Mutual aid groups are functioning in various provincial and municipal bodies, both in the Federal Capital and also in the interior of the country, together with a variety of intermediate institutions.

It is necessary to know that there are places where battered wives can be received.

Firstly it is to be understood that the battered wife is one who is the victim of physical, psychological and/or sexual violence on the part of the husband, violence to which the wife does not consent.

The different centres for attention can atterd to her legal needs: they can clarify her rights as a citizen, wife and mother, and can also meet her psychological needs: to know that she is not insane, that she is not a masochist, that she does not provoke the aggression, to know that the same things happen to other wives, to know that threats are another form of violence, etc.

Such women are offered integration into a mutual aid group, in which they can share with other women their moments of anguish through which they have to live: how to live, how they can afford to "save themselves" from the persecutions of their husbands, how to live in fear for their threatened families, fear at the lack of comprehension of their children, fear at the lack of support given by those who surround them.

They are offered social assistance, clarification as to their possibilities of finding work, of seeking accommodation, of obtaining attention for their health, etc.

They are aided in undertaking the task of lodging complaints with the appropriate legal or police authorities.

There are laws which protect the wife from physical aggression. It is important that wives know that they can lay a complaint against any physical aggression. They can do this before the Penal Judge for their domicile, or before a Police Inspector.

In addition to the right to a Penal complaint family law punishes the violent husband, and it it therefore necessary for wives to know :

1.- violence is a cause for divorce, given against the violent person.
2.- violence is a cause for the exclusion of the violent husband from the conjugal home.
3.- violence may be a cause for loss of parental rights.
4.- violence influences judgements on the custody of the children.
5.- violence and its effects on the right to maintenance: the battered wife may be granted a divorce and continue to receive maintenance.
6.- violence and its effects on inheritance rights: the battered wife who obtains a divorce for this reason has the right to inherit from her former husband.

15-11

GIVEN the need to deal with the problems arising from violence against the wife; and

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the fact:

That it is the objective of the SUBSECRETARIAT FOR WOMEN to formulate policies and actions and to draw up programmes directed towards the prevention of violence against the wife.

That in the face of the gravity and magnitude of the situations which exist in this field, society has initiated institutional trials in various parts of the country.

That it is necessary to coordinate the functional relationship and to move towards cooperation between all these trials and institutions.

That ASESORIA JURIDICA has made the intervention which falls within its competence.

That, using those powers which are proper to it.

For these motives,

THE SECRETARIAT FOR HUMAN AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT

RESOLVES:

ARTICLE 1. That there be created within the ambit of the SUBSECRETARIAT FOR WOMEN, and under its chairmanship, a "COMMISSION FOR THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN".

ARTICLE 2. The objectives of the above cited Commission shall be:

a) The modification of sociocultural patterns which generate and legitimize situations of violence against women;

b) The achievement of a collective conscience in regard to the dimension of the problem;

c) The realization of a flexible network of attention at national level and coordination between the policies applied to it.

ARTICLE 3. For the realization of the objectives cited in the previous article the Commission will carry out the following functions:

a) To formulate policies, programmes and actions relating to assistance to and prevention of violence against women;

b) To draw up, plan and orchestrate courses, study days, workshops and other operational means for publicity and training in regard to this subject in the various strata of the state and of society;

c) To effect an ongoing registration of those community resources which deal with the subject at national level;

d) To produce, through the SUBSECRETARIAT FOR WOMEN, the necessary publicity material;

e) To give advice and to draw up reports relating to the presence of situations and messages in the social communication media which provide evidence of maltreatment of women;

f) To draw up the guide to the requirements to be fulfilled by those bodies, associations and organizations which request technical and/or financial support from the SUBSECRETARIAT FOR WOMEN in order to create bodies for assistance and aid to women who are the victims of maltreatment;

g) To evaluate the periodical reports which these bodies, associations and organizations present; to request the data which it considers necessary and to advise the SUBSECRETARIAT FOR WOMEN in regard to these.

ARTICLE 4. The Commission will include representatives of those institutions and persons recognized as working on the subject. Without prejudice to others who may be invited to participate the following persons will be convened:

- Lic. María Cristina VILA de CERLIC
- Sra. Cristina CASTELLARIN
- Sra. Lucrecia OLLER
- Sra. Susana FINKELSTEIN.

ARTICLE 5. Coordination of this Commission will be exercised separately or conjointly by the Director of Institutional Relations and Coordination of the SUBSECRETARIAT FOR WOMEN, Lic. Amalia FERRERA, and Dr Leonor VAIN, Asesora de Gabinete (Consultant).

ARTICLE 6. The Commission is to present to the SUBSECRETARIAT FOR WOMEN two (2) annual reports of the existing situation, to be drawn up by the officials cited in Article 5 of the present resolution.

ARTICLE 7. Registered, communicated to those concerned and filed.

Resolution No. 327
File No. 51.224/87

ARTICLE 16

NEW LEGISLATION

LAW OF MATRIMONY AND DIVORCE - No. 23515/87 (appended)*

IN REGARD TO MATRIMONY :

This law is directed towards affirming unity and democracy in family relationships :

- husband and wife share equal rights and obligations;
- they jointly elect the conjugal domicile;
- the wife is not obliged to use the surname of the husband;
- it grants the right to seek the separation of goods forming the marriage partnership in cases of incorrect administration by the other spouse.

IN REGARD TO SEPARATION AND DIVORCE :

- it incorporates new causes for separation and/or divorce :
  . prolonged de facto separation,
  . disturbances which cause behavioural distortions, making a shared life impossible (alcoholism, drug-addiction and serious mental changes);
- it concedes new facilities for marriage after obtaining a divorce.

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* This document is available in Spanish at the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, and may be consulted at the offices of the Subdivision for the Advancement of Women.